The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,969.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
,, Carwar	22	,, Madras	4
,, Narrakel	24	,, Coconada	6
,, Allepey	25	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Tuticorin	26	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Colombo	27	,, Gopaulpore	8
,, Galle	28	,, False Point	9
,, Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	30
			July.
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines at Table.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

P[illegible]ssengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their [illegible] baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexan[illegible] to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regul[illegible]ted allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (bo[illegible] exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Llo[illegible]'s Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersig[illegible]ned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between [illegible] Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and [illegible] Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATE[illegible] FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for F[illegible]MILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, Hamilton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hamilton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroms, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

ON SATURDAY, 10th JUNE 1871.

PROGRAMME.

SHAKUNTALA; or, THE LOST RING,
(In the English Language and Oriental Costume.)

LO STUDIO; OR, THE GRECIAN STATUES.

GANDHARVA'S SINGING IN CHORUS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Dress Circle	Rs 3	Upper Tier	Rs 1½
Do. (reserved	4	Pit	1
Stalls	2		

TICKETS can be had at 1, Oak Lane, Fort, or at the Box Office, Theatre, on the Night of the Performance.

For further particulars see Play-Bills.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23rd INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the manner in which he has arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income of that year.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th June 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by PREMCOOVERBAI, widow of the late Sha Ramdass Zeenabai, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, for the GRANT to her of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of the said deceased. All persons therefore interested therein are hereby apprized of the same.—Dated this 8th June 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of FREDERICK ROBINS, late of Sehore, in Malwa, in Central India, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died intestate, at Sehore aforesaid, on the 25th day of December 1869 (Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 25th day of May 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, one of the Partners of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, and one of the constituted Attorneys of EMILY ROBINS, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the said Frederick Robins, deceased) are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Charles James Groom, at the Office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last-mentioned period the said Administrator will distribute the Estate of the said Frederick Robins, deceased, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.—Dated this 6th day of June 1871.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Solicitors to Charles James Groom, the Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEE VANMALEE GOVINDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with THUCKER GIRDHUR DHURRUMSEY, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL to him all that PIECE or PARCEL of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Jambly Molla or Bapookhote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, facing on the west side of the said Bapookhote Street, containing by admeasurement 211 and 6-9ths square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 54, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,445, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by the public sweepers' passage, on the west by the public road called Jambly Molla or Bapookhote street, on the north by the house of Luckmichund Javer, and on the south by the house of Jancoobaee, widow of Luckmon Ramjee, and also a narrow passage. All persons having claims on the aforesaid property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me at my office, No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated the 7th June 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL will be glad to hear from the Mr. W O'BRIEN, lately residing at the Scottish School, Byculla, anent his Unadjusted Account.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

FOR SALE, a fine PAIR of GREY ARAB HORSES.—Address H. T., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

- CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
- SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
- SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
- PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
- STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
- STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
- STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
- CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
- RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
- CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
- BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
- OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

NOTICES.

FOUND, in a hired Carriage, a BUNCH of NINE KEYS. The Owner can have them on identifying them and paying the cost of advertising.—Apply at the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making

CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

NOTICE.—During the Monsoon the TRAINS of the Company WILL BE UNABLE to RUN through between KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have therefore been made for Passengers, and their Luggage, Horses, Carriages and Dogs, and for Goods to be conveyed by road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

Passengers with 1st and 2nd Class through tickets only will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other class of tickets will be issued available between those places. The charges named below will be made in addition to the ordinary fares for each Passenger.

Passengers booked through will be allowed free the same quantity and description of Luggage as are allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains. Any Luggage in excess of that quantity will be charged for at the rates mentioned below, in addition to the ordinary rates charged for excess Luggage.

Parcels and Dogs will also be booked through at the extra charges named below.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through, except under special arrangements, which can be made only with the undersigned or with the Company's District Manager at Poona.

Goods of all kinds will be booked through between all the Goods Stations of this and the East Indian; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; the Oude and Rohilcund; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, and the Chicksagore and Raichore Stations of this Railway on the south side of the Kistna River, and will be conveyed by road and by the Company's Steamer, or boat or punt, across the River, the extra charges named below being made in addition to the ordinary rates.

The charges for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations, including the Ferry, will be as under, in addition to the usual ordinary fares and rates between those places, viz:—

For each Passenger with the usual quantity of Free Luggage, Four Rupees.
For Passengers' Excess Luggage, and for Parcels, Four Annas per maund.
For each Dog, One Rupee.
For Special and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Goods, Three Rupees and Six Annas per ton.
For 4th and 5th Class Goods, Five Rupees and One Anna per ton.
For each Horse or Carriage booked through (but only upon special arrangements as previously mentioned) Twenty Rupees.

These additional rates and charges will be made for the conveyance of Troops and Officers and on Government Stores carried by the Railway and conveyed under these arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore.

Any persons who may be desirous of crossing the Kistna River in the Company's Steamer or boat, may do so on paying Eight Annas each, and they may carry with them, free, the same quantity and description of Luggage as would be allowed free to Third Class Passengers by train; any in excess of that quantity, being paid for at the rates named above for Excess Luggage.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the public, the Company do not accept any responsibility or risk or liability whatever for injury or damage or delay to Passengers or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will, as respects Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, be in force on and after Saturday the 10th June, instant, and as respects Goods on and after Monday, 26th June, instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains see separate Notice of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY, both in CALCUTTA and in BOMBAY, WILL BE CLOSED on and after the 15th day of JUNE 1871.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce
that, in consequence of advice received from our
COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, an unregistered Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, on behalf of the Official Liquidators of the above Society, for an Order that the said Liquidators may be allowed to PAY the MONEYS remaining in their hands on account of the said Society, viz., RUPEES SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and SEVEN, ANNAS THIRTEEN and PIE ONE, after providing for the remaining Costs of the Liquidation into the hands of the Accountant-General of the said Court to the Credit of the said Society, and that the said Court may declare that thereupon the said Society has been fully WOUND UP, and that the same may be declared DISSOLVED from the date of such Order according to the provisions of Sections 131 and 218 of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," or for such other Order in the premises as to the said Court seem just. By order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green THIS DAY in Chambers.—Dated at Bombay this Sixth day of May 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of MESSES, CLUBS and RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL to their FRESH SUPPLY of STORES, just received OVERLAND, and via SUEZ CANAL; which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 6
Bacon in Tins	1 0	1 2
Bath Chaps	0 14	1 0
Ox Tongues each	4 0	4 8
CHEESE—		
Double Gloucester, Chedder and Berkley, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Pine Apple do.	0 14	1 0
Stilton do	1 2	1 4
BUTTER—		
Best Dorset, in 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6
Do. do in 2 lb. ,,	2 6	2 10
SAUSAGES—		
Lyons Sausages	4 12	5 0
Brunswick do	2 2	2 6
Bologna do	2 2	2 8
Do do	1 6	1 8
Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage	2 6	2 10
Pork Sausages	1 0	1 4
Cambridge do	1 0	1 4
Oxford do	2 0	2 4
Do do (small)	1 2	1 4
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork do	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game	1 4	1 8
Ham and Chicken	1 4	1 8
PATTEES—		
Pate of Quail	2 0	2 4
Pate of Woodcock	2 0	2 4
Pate of Partridge	2 0	2 4
Pate of Lark	2 0	2 4
Pate of Snipe	2 0	2 4
Pate of Grouse	2 0	2 4
Pate of Chicken	2 0	2 4
Pate de Foi Gras (trufled)	3 0	3 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Pheasant	4 8	5 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef Do Ham Do Tongue Do Meat (Strasburg Paste) Yarmouth Bloater Paste Anchovy Paste } each	0 10	0 12
Potted Game Do Salmon Do Ham and Chicken Shrimp Paste Pate de Diable } each	0 12	0 14
SOUPS—		
Chicken, Cock à Leckie, Cressi, Green Peas, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Palestine, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Venison, each	0 10	0 12
Grouse and Partridge, each	1 0	1 2
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor in ½ pints	0 8	0 12
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef Steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomata, Wellington ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies pints	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrin's Sauce pints	1 4	1 6
Do do ½ pints	0 10	0 12
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's)	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL—		
Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 12	0 14
Do ½ pints	0 8	0 10
FLAVOURING ESSENCES—		
Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanila, Kernels, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley, in 2 oz. bottles	1 0	1 4
Do do 1 oz. do	0 10	0 12
PRESERVED FISH—		
Gorgona Anchovies	0 12	0 14
Anchovies, in oil	0 14	1 0
Ditto Dutch	0 8	0 10
Cod Roe, 1 lb tins	0 10	0 12
Caviare, Russian	1 4	1 8
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Stewed do	0 14	1 0
Herrings, Fresh	0 8	0 10
Do à la Sardines	0 14	1 0
Do Red	1 4	1 8
Do Kippered	0 12	0 14
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0	1 2
Ditto Fresh	0 8	0 10
Findon Haddocks	1 2	1 4
Ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamprey, in Oil or Jelly	1 8	1 12
Pounded Crab	1 4	1 8
Sardines, large	0 12	0 14
Ditto small	0 7	0 8
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Ditto Fresh	1 0	1 2
Ditto Kippered	2 0	2 4
Sprats, Dried	0 12	0 14
Lobster, Preserved	0 10	0 14
Ditto Fresh	0 10	0 12
Turbot, Fine	0 12	0 14
Eels, Fried	1 6	1 10
Trout, Spey	1 14	2 0
Cod-fish in Sauce	2 2	2 8
Yarmouth Bloaters	1 4	1 8
Oysters, large tins, pints	1 4	1 8
Do Mutton	0 12	0 14
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—		
Asparagus	1 0	1 4
Ditto German	3 0	3 6
French Beans	0 12	1 0
Carrots	0 8	0 10
Green Peas	0 10	0 12
Parsnips	0 6	0 8
Petit Pois	1 0	1 4
Turnips	0 6	0 8
Portugal Onions	0 8	0 10
Sage and Onions	0 8	0 10
Stewed Mushrooms	0 14	1 0
PEEK, FREAN, AND HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS—		
Biscuits in 2 lbs. tins	1 4	1 8
Do. 1 ditto	0 12	0 14
Do. Mixed, 2 lbs. tins	1 8	1 12
Do. do. 1 ditto	0 14	1 0
Mackenzie's Machine do., 3 lbs. tins	1 8	1 12
Do. Digestive ditto	1 8	1 12
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 0
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds	0 14	1 0
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalili, Cauliflower, and Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickles and West India Pickle, each	0 12	0 14
FRUITS IN BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Cherry, Gooseberry, in 1 lb tin or jar	0 10	0 12
Do Do 2 lb tin or jar	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb jar	0 10	0 12
Do in 2 lb jars	1 2	1 4
CANDIED FRUITS, &c.—		
Bon Bon Cosaques	1 8	2 0
Orange Peel	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb tins, each	1 12	2 0
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do loose, per lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, in bags of 7 and 14 lbs., per lb	0 7	0 8
Do. Ground, 1 lb canisters	1 4	1 8
Best Crystalized Sugar, in boxes containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
BRANDIES, BEER, &c.—		
Hennessey's, per box, 1 doz.	22 0	25 0
Martell's do	21 0	24 0
Pinet Castillon, do	22 0	25 0
Dennis, Monnie, & Co., per box	22 0	25 0
ExShaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland's Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Bordes) per box	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry (good)	20 0	23 0
Claret (best Medoc) quarts	11 0	13 0
Do. (do.) pints	6 8	8 0
Ginger Wine	14 0	16 0
Vermouth	16 0	18 0
Jamaica Rum	18 0	20 0
Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Do do pints	3 4	3 8
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	5 12	6 4
Do do pints	3 12	4 0
Guinness's Stout (Sparks, Moline) pints	3 12	4 0
MANILLA CIGARS—		
No. 2 Cigar Shape (Cavieta) per 1,000	46 0	50 0
,, 2 Cheroot do. (Cavieta) do.	46 0	50 0
COCONADAS (made from picked Tobacco) expressly for us—		
The Babington, in boxes 250 each	3 8	4 0
The Liesure Hour, do. 250	3 0	3 8
The Havannah Shaped do. 250	3 0	3 8
The Burmah do. do. 500	5 0	6 0
The do. do. do. 100	1 4	1 8
CANDLES—		
Table Candles per packet	0 8	0 9
Do. (Price's) do.	0 10	0 12
Do. (Ozokerit) do.	0 14	1 0
Carriage do.	0 8	0 9
Do. by Price & Co. do.	0 10	0 12

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

- CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
- SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
- SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
- SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
- STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
- STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
- STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
- CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
- CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
- CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
- SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
- AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
- MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
- VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
- PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
- CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
- SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
- BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
- TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
- BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 34 per dozen.
- SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
- LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
- BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
- Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
- Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE

NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per doz.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 ,,
STILL HOCKS:—	
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS:—	
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDY:—	
S. W. S. 1866	,, 18 ,,
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,,
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 ,,
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 4 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, VERMOUTH, HAVANA. CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.

Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.	
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,	

Just received per Steamer ARABIA.

ITALIAN WINES:—

Barbera Amaro Spumante	Rs. 14 per doz.
Ditto Secco	,, 14 ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,,
Passito	,, 14 ,,
Vermouth	,, 14 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 29th May 1870.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the SCINDE CLUB, a STEWARD (Salary about Rs. 50) and a MESSMAN. None but competent persons need apply. Apply by letter, prepaid, enclosing Testimonials, to Major THOYTS, Hon. Secretary.

Kurrachee, 30th May 1870.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazettte" Office.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED by the undersigned as CLERK. Was last employed as Bookkeeper by a Firm of Bankers, Merchants, and Steamship Agents at Bagdad, and previously as town traveller and salesman by a Liverpool manufacturing firm. Has had some 6 months' experience in Egypt. Salary expected very moderate.—Address JAMES A. McPHERSON, Office of this paper.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET a HOUSE in Meadow Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PALLS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	28
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 5	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	25
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch		
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set		2-8
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set		2
CASTANETS, per Set		2
TRIANGLES, with Beater		4-8
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks		8

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING MATERIALS AND TOOLS, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES of various sizes.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.
LITHOGRAPHIC, PRINTING, and TRANSFER INK.
SNAKE or WATER of AYR STONES.
ALBION PRINTING PRESSES, Super Royal, Royal size.
Ditto ditto Demy, Foolscap size.
GALLEY PRESSES.
ATHOL do.
PRINTING INK, Black and Red.
SPRING BRASS RULES.
TYPE CASES.
WHOLE FRAMES and RACKS.
COMPOSING STICKS of sizes.
LEAD and BRASS RULE CUTTERS.
IRON CHASES of sizes.
AMERICAN POTASH.

BINDERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

PAPER CUTTING MACHINES.
PAGING or NUMBERING MACHINES.
CARD BOARD CUTTING MACHINES.
RULING INK, Red and Blue.
BINDERS' CUTTING PRESSES.
MILL BOARDS and PASTE BOARDS.
BINDING CLOTH.
CARD BOARDS, White and Coloured.
LEATHER for binding purposes, viz., Morocco, Calf, Roan, &c.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Messrs. HUGHES AND KIMBER, LONDON,

Is prepared to receive Orders for Printing and Binding Machinery, Presses, Tools, Materials, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

MEADOW STREET.

PRINTING TYPE.

MESSRS. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	682½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	250par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,091	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,700
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	166
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	4,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.2	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	193.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,580
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,655
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,700
200	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	950
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,725
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,090
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,600
890	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,300

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	10 ps	Treacher & Co	410 x.d
3,000	25	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	87 x.d

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May "	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. ... 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-15
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Bartley, Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mooltan.

Lord, Major, 13th Regiment, on leave, from Surat.

Wallcott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Tezpoor.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Rowcroft, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Farquharson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Brough, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Macartney, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon W. E. Cates are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the General Department.

Captain F. F. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain W. L. P. Drummond, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. D. Jones, 59th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Cornet H. Teed, temporarily attached to the Commissariat Department, is appointed to officiate as an Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General, first class, from the 22nd April 1871.

Lieutenant James Henry Latham Greenfield, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 1st June 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Ensign Pelham James Maitland, 95th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th Regiment N. L. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 8th February 1870, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Maitland to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 8th February 1870, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Ensign Montague James, 59th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th Regiment N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 26th April 1870, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign James to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 26th April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following native promotion is made:—

Sappers and Miners.—Colour Havildar Tookaram Moray, to be Jemedar from the 1st January 1871, vice Saye Balloo, pensioned.

The following native promotion is made:—

29th Regiment N. I. (2nd Beloochees).—Havildar Major Kadur Khan to be Jemedar from the 18th May 1871, vice Bhumba Khan, dismissed.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Military Pay Office, Sind Circle, at Kurrachee, shall be abolished from the 30th June next. The accounts will be closed under the supervision of the Military Accountant, for which purpose the records of the Pay Office, with such portion of the Establishment as that officer may consider necessary will be sent from Kurrachee to Poona. The payment of Troops and Departments now belonging to the Sind Circle will be made in future by the Paymaster Presidency Circle.

In consequence of the abolition of the Sind Circle Pay Office the orders as per margin are cancelled. [Art. 386, page 138, of 3rd Appendix, Jameson's Code, G. G. O. No. 129 of 22nd February 1866.] The necessary detailed instructions for effecting these arrangements will be given by the Controller of Military Accounts.

Consequent on the above, the following alterations will, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, take place in the Military Account Department:—

Major F. W. Knight, being the junior Paymaster, will vacate.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Day, Paymaster Sind Circle, is permanently transferred to the Poona Circle.

On the return from furlough of Major Knight he will act as Presidency Paymaster, Major T. Turner reverting to his substantive appointment as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

On the closing of the Sind Circle Pay Office, Captain Bourdillon will rejoin his appointment as Pension Paymaster Poona Circle.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 269, dated 12th April last, to Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., is cancelled at his own request.

In continuation of G. O. No. 692, dated 19th October 1870, it is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the addition of one Bheestee and of one Sweeper to the Hospital Establishment of the Sappers and Miners.

The Government of India have decided that Warrant Officers holding honorary commission, will be permitted to make remittances to England on the same scale as Regimental Officers holding corresponding substantive rank.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Mr. William Fisher, First Officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Dalhousie, was directed to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 20th November 1870, inclusive, vice Bean.

Mr W. E. Bullock, first class Engineer attached to the Factory, to receive charge of the Dockyard Pumping Engine from the 1st June 1871.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. N. Reeves assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, on the 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

Mr. R. M. Micklejohn, M.D., assumed medical charge of the Political Agency, Muscat, on the 22nd ultimo, during office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Prescott, second class Inspector of Police, acted as District Superintendent of Police at Nassick from the 19th to the 20th March 1871, both days inclusive.

Messrs. M. B. Baker and W. Sandwith respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Acting Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum on the 29th ultimo, and on the same day Mr. Sandwith made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. E. D. Sharkey, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

On Azum Ramchunder Rughoonath, appointed Mahalkurree of petta Khed, talooka Chiploon, but to do duty at Petta Lanjê, talooka Rajapoor, Rutnagherry collectorate, the powers of a Mamlutdar are conferred under (Bombay) Act V. of 1864.

Azum Kesuvlal Nathoobhai, appointed Mamlutdar of Ahmode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Broach District.

Mr. M. B. Baker, C.S., was on duty as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum from the 3rd to the 8th ultimo, both days inclusive.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to that gentleman, under date the 15th March last, is hereby cancelled.

Messrs. R. H. Showell and J. Cunnon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 5th instant, before office hours.

Messrs. M. G. Ranade, LL.B., and Nana Morojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 5th instant, before office hours.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, First Assistant Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Collector under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

Azum Swameerao Senaputtee, Mahalkuree of Moorgode, in the Purusgud talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, in the Belgaum district.

Mr. H. Scannell to act as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish district until further orders.

Mr. H. V. Seymour FitzGerald to act as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish district until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, assumed charge of his office on the 3rd instant at 10 A.M., and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Forman, acting second class Deputy Collector in Sind, to act as first class Deputy Collector, vice Captain C. F. Boulton, appointed to act as Judge of Hydrabad.

Mr. J. M. Graves, third class Deputy Collector, to act as second class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Forman.

Mr. C. E. Steele, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector, to act as third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Graves.

Mr. W. Stewart to be Deputy Superintendent Preventive Service.

Mr. H. Rozare acted as Assistant Commissioner in Sind from 3rd to 17th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. T. Gardiner acted as Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sind from 3rd to 17th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. A. Ingle acted as Branch Registrar General in Sind from 3rd to 17th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. D. E Forbes, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, passed the Departmental Examination according to the lower standard on the 13th February last.

Mr. E. Steele has been confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Settlement Officer, Left Bank Indus Survey in Sind, from 28th September 1870, vice Mr. W. S. Hexton, transferred to the Forest Department.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. E. Cates is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, vice Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche performed the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination, Sind Circle, in addition to his own, from 10th March to 1st May 1871, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shamrao Khunderao to be Money Order Agent at Barsee.

Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee to be Money Order Agent at Baroda.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, C.E., is appointed to act as Architectural Executive Engineer, and to take charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. Hart received charge of the foregoing duties from Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller on the afternoon of the 19th May 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. U. H. Finch, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, from Major J. G. Melliss, in addition to his own duties, on the 27th May 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shunkur Pandoorung Pandit, M.A., has been appointed Acting Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College.

Mr. Sunkur Pandoorung Pandit assumed charge of the appointment on the 3rd April last, before office hours.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 8s. 9d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	The Royal Family	Osborne	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
	Nonpareil	Johnson	Newcastle, April 8.
8	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Suez, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Leith (s)	Barnetson	Calcutta.
	Timsah (s)	Hogg	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.

Ship Princess Alexandra, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
5	Excelsior (s)	Mahy	London, April 16.
	British India	Ward	London, Feb. 6.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
5	Dacca (s)		Bombay.

Passengers arrived per s s Dacca—Mr and Mrs Barbotin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels, 7 cases hardware, Robert Brown.

Neera (s), 7 casks green paint, H Gangjee.

Royal George, 10 cases hardware, D Canjee; 3 casks glassware, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 60 casks ale, C Macdonald & Co.

City of Brussels, 4 cases orsidco, T Cama.

Royal George, 28 barrels fire clay, H Allibhoy.

City of Seringapatam, 19 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co

Wellesley (s), 21 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Neera (s), 50 boxes clay pipes, A H G Hooson.

India (s), 1 case sewing machines, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 5 boxes champagne, N Ardaseer & Sons; 25 cases corks, T Nurseydass.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 50 bales gunny rags, J. Ramjee; 25 bales cotton, D Rayaram.

Seaforth, 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Ashgrove, 75 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund; 60 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 66 bales cotton, H Lalljee

Oriflamme, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Isabella Kerr, 13 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 100 bales cotton, P Gungajul; 185 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

T E Lemon, 300 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund.

Compta, 53 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

British Consul, 50 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Cavour, 66 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jugnath; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Childers, 41 bales cotton, G Nursingdass; 130 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 9 bales cotton, M Bhugoobhoy; 50 bales cotton, P Gungajul.

Quorn, 250 bales cotton, J. Balloo.

Sir John Mandeville, 1 bale cotton, T. Soourchund; 250 bales cotton, J. Balloo.

Stornoway, 44 bales cotton, P. Nensee.

Delhi (s), 50 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 25 bales wool, N. Runchordass; 53 bales cotton, S. P. Framjee; 60 bales wool, D. Gopejee; 50 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 50 bales wool, P. Purbhoodass; 25 cases gum, D. Merwanjee & Co.

Ellora (s), 200 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 25 bales cotton, D. Veejee; 35 bales wool, M. Ranjee; 100 bales wool, J. Vurria.

Sydney Dacres, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, L. Shamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kingdom O'Fife, 150 bags linseed, K Nansee.

Ellora (s), 55 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

Delhi (s), 335 packages coffee, M Jewraz; 84 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 47 cases dry ginger, A Blacheck & Co; 7 cases gum, P Hurjeevundass & Co; 5 cases silk, M Rowjee; 132 packages coffee, and 39 packages gum, H A Essak; 21 cases gum, D Dossa.

FROM TRIESTE.

Delhi (s), 9 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

Strathclyde (s), 400 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 95 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 600 bags rapeseed, S Tyebjee.

Ellora (s), 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinoy & Co.

Delhi (s), 6 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co; 3 cases peacock feathers, A R Jeevabhoy.

Conflict, 13 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Braunstone, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 3 cases indigo, M M Missree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 200 bales cotton, P Assur; 25 bales cotton, 36½ chests M opium A Hubibbhoy; 631 bales cotton, R Edulje; 3 chests M opium, R Jugonath; 25 chests M opium, E G Abram, 103 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 12 chests M opium, R Kalooram; 25 chests M opium, G Seenganee; 39 chests M opium, N Goravurmul; 15 chests M opium, R Hubibbhoy; 8 chests M opium, H Ramgopall; 15 chests M opium; R Alladinbhoy; 75 chests M opium E D Sassoon; 9 chests M opium, S E Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	July 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KEMP—June 8th, at 163, Malabar Hill, Mrs. D. S. Kemp, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 4th, at Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. E. W. Anderson, P. W. Inspector, Madras Railway, of a son.

SEATON—The wife of A. Seaton, Esq., of the E. B. Railway, Lower Circular Road, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRITCHARD—KERR—May 25th, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Father Shea, and then by the Rev. F. R. Michell, Kidderpore Church, J. W. Pritchard, to Mary Isabella Kerr.

DEATHS.

CHEW—May 29th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Rosalie Marianne, daughter of the late Captain J. G. Chew, aged 19 years.

GILLON—May 30th, at the Railway Station, Arcot, Minnie Julia, aged 5 months; and on the 1st June, at Raneepet, Grace Beatrice Mabel, aged 1 year 10 months and 19 days, of measles, children of Mr. Abel Gillon, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway.

HEARNE—June 6th, at Allahabad, Mr. James Hearne, late of the Accountant-General's Office, N. W. Provinces.

STOBART—June 4th, at Lucknow, John William, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Stobart, of the La Martinière, aged 13 months and 22 days.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

WE have no doubt that the Resolution for enlarging the financial powers of local Governments in India was meant in good faith; but, judging it only by its results, one might suppose that it was the work of some malicious foe to the principle of decentralisation. For, its effect has been, so far, merely to link the name of provincial finance with that of increased taxation. The Viceroy throws the responsibility of raising funds to meet certain expenses on the Governor of Bombay; the Governor, in his turn, throws it on the Municipality; and so, of course, the weakest goes to the wall. In justice to the Government of India we ought not to forget that the necessity of levying new taxes, of one kind or another, was forced upon it by the popular outcry for a reduction of the Income Tax. Sir Richard Temple really had no surplus entitling him to abandon two-thirds of this impost; but, in deference to public prejudice, he pretended he could get all the revenue he wanted with an income-tax of one per cent., and then supplied the deficit which the remission of 2¼ per cent. created by demanding grants-in-aid from the local Governments. But Sir Seymour FitzGerald has been very badly advised in seeking to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Government by confiscating money belonging to the Municipality of Bombay. Confiscation may be deemed a strong word; but it fitly describes the conduct of the Government in taking away, in the middle of the financial year, the lac of rupees it has been in the habit of contributing towards the payment of the police in this city. The Bench of Justices perhaps exceeded its powers in meeting the decision of Government with a Resolution to simply reduce the strength of the Police force in proportion to the reduction of the amount set aside for maintaining it; certainly, it would have been wiser for the Bench first of all to invite the co-operation of Government in cutting down expenditure. But this is only a question of etiquette. On the main point, that the sole cost of the police ought not to be imposed on the Municipality, the Justices are undoubtedly in the right. The Governor says that "the numerous advantages possessed by the city of Bombay, and the comparative wealth of its citizens, render it just" that it should bear this burden. But the true standard by which to estimate what Bombay ought to pay is to be found by comparing it with other cities similarly circumstanced. Take Liverpool, for instance, a great city and seaport, with a far wealthier population than that of Bombay. The Corporation of Liverpool has advantages which our Municipality does not possess; it owns large landed estates and valuable buildings, the revenue derived from which is available for the benefit of the whole town. Yet Liverpool receives from Government 25 per cent. of the cost of its police, and spends its own considerable surplus revenue entirely on parks and other public improvements. This contribution by the Imperial Government of 25 per cent. towards the police expenditure is customary in all English boroughs and counties; and we do not know why Bombay should suddenly be excluded from the operation of a rule which is based on a fair regard for the interest both the Imperial and the local taxpayers have in the preservation of order.

But there is a word more to be said about the "comparative wealth" of Bombay. Comparative poverty would be nearer the mark, if we consider how severely the people of Bombay are already taxed. The rate per head of Municipal taxation in this city is Rs. 3-11-10; and no doubt that seems a small average when we find that London pays just a pound a head in the form of local taxation. But, if we calculate, not by the head, but by the value of rateable property, our revenue of thirty lacs paid by property of the gross rateable value of Rs. 1,39,41,260 (we quote the figures for 1869) represents a rate of very nearly 4s. 5d. in the pound. Now, in the recently published Parliamentary report on Local Taxation, there is a carefully drawn up return showing the rateable annual value of property in the English metropolis according to the county and poor rate basis, with the rate in the pound on each of those rentals; and according to this return the total amount of local taxation in the year 1867 was at the rate of 3s. 11½d. on the county rate basis, and 4s. in the pound on the poor rate basis. From evidence given in the same report we learn that the rate in Liverpool—a city, as we have said, possessing large property of its own—was only 2s. 7½d. in the pound, excluding the charge for water. In Leeds the rate was 6s. 5d., and in Birmingham 5s. 11d. in the pound. But there is this important fact to be noted, that a very considerable proportion of the English expenditure is on account of the poor rate, which averages 3s. 4d. in the pound throughout England and Wales. We have nothing resembling this rate in Bombay; the produce of all our local taxes is spent on administrative work of the Municipality. If, then, we deduct 2s. 6d. in the pound on account of poor rate, even Leeds, one of the most heavily taxed towns in the United Kingdom, only levies municipal rates amounting to 3s. 11d. in the pound against our 4s. 5d.; and Leeds supports out of its rates a public library which we have not got. We cannot admit, therefore, that any increase of local taxation in this city is justifiable. The Governor says he has given us resources which "should, with good management, be ample to provide for the reasonable requirements of the city;" but the question is, what are our reasonable requirements? At present, certainly, our income does not suffice to cover existing expenditure. "Good management" might make a change; but the Bench of Justices cannot be expected to improve the management of municipal affairs, since it never interferes to check expenditure without getting itself snubbed by some Government official or other.

THE other day we noticed that in the published list of subscriptions to the fund for relieving the famishing Zoroastrians in Persia there was no mention of the names of the sons of the first Parsee Baronet, an omission which we presumed was owing to some mistake. We have now seen a full list of the subscriptions, which amount to about Rs. 15,000, and in the list of those who subscribed on Saturday last, we find the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy entered for Rs. 500, while Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has contributed Rs. 125. Lady Perozebaee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was, we believe, the first individual who came forward to tender assistance for her suffering co-religionists.

CHOLERA at Bussorah ceased, says the "Pioneer," about the 7th April, after causing 69 deaths.

THE "Englishman" has heard that cholera is raging in and about Gowhatty.

MR. H. PLUNKETT, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Nassick, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the day he avails himself of it.

CALCUTTA seems to have no difficulty in getting up an Opera. For next season all the boxes but one, and a large number of the stalls, have already been taken.

THE Military Pay Office, Sind Circle, at Kurrachee, is to be abolished from the 30th inst. A number of movements occasioned by this measure will be found announced in the General Orders.

THE "Journal de Port Said" tells us that "Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated English traveller to the centre of Africa, arrived at Bombay in good health on the 3rd May." It is the first we hear of this interesting news.

MR. H. LEONARD has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of the 1st Class and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., or until further orders.

MESSRS. WYMAN & Co., of Calcutta, have just published an "Index to the Repealed and Unexpired Acts of the Legislative Council of India, from 1834 to 1870 inclusive, by George Smoult Fagan, Esq., Judge Small Cause Court, Calcutta, (forming Vol. IV.)"

ON the 31st ultimo Mr. Fisher, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, pronounced his decision in the long-pending case of the Government against Narain Doss (prosecuted in respect of the fallen portion of the Gun Carriage Factory, Allahabad), dismissing the charge.

A SPECIAL deputation allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month has been granted by the Government of India to Colonel F. P. Layard while on deputation to England with the Nawab Nazim of Bengal up to the date of his joining his appointment in the Public Works Department.

CAPTAIN F. S. CHERRY, of the 4th Light Cavalry, who was interpreter to Major-General Shubrick while he was Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has been relieved from his appointment, and has been directed to proceed to Secunderabad and rejoin his regiment.

THE "Indian Mirror" hears from Patna that the Sessions Judge has denied the prisoners the privilege of offering their mid-day prayers, which should be made about tiffin time. The Judge remarked that a court of justice is not a place of worship. The same paper has been told that the Judge never rises himself for tiffin, nor does he allow time to the prisoners or their legal advisers to take any!

IT has already been mentioned that the Grand Duke Alexis-Alexandrovitch, third son of the Emperor of Russia, is likely to visit India in September next. He has been visiting America, and if we believe the "New York Herald's" description of him he must be in all respects but one an Adonis. He is "said to be the handsomest prince in Europe. He is twenty-two years of age, has a tall commanding form, a frank countenance, and graceful bearing." He also "has blue eyes, a slight blonde moustache, and is the very picture of manly beauty. He is also credited with a *penchant* for the fair sex."

A SHOCKING SHIPWRECK.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF A SHIP-MASTER.

A SINGULARLY pathetic report of the wreck of a buggalow was made yesterday to Mr. Corke, First Assistant Master Attendant, by a Mahomedan who had been a passenger on board the craft. On the 28th of April the buggalow left Mangalore with a general cargo for the Persian Gulf. When she had been only eight days at sea, a storm, described by the passenger as a typhoon, arose. The cargo was thrown overboard, but the craft got unmanageable and latterly foundered, leaving the crew and passengers to struggle on the water tanks (so says a survivor) and fragments of the wreck—for the jolly boat had ere then been stove in. Fifteen men clung to one tank, nineteen to another—the passenger who has given an account of the affair being of the former party. For twelve days, he says, they were driven about, and only then did they sight a steamer. He is of opinion that those on board her saw the condition of him and his comrades and must have understood their signals; but, he says, "although our supplications were repeated and our danger represented the captain gave a deaf ear to us." Three men had died from starvation ere that, nine died afterwards—only three surviving to be picked up near Goa by a cotya and brought to Bombay. Surely those of the steamer (if the story of this survivor be correct) will have some pangs of conscience when they learn the result of their desertion; possibly they may meet their deserts. As to the nineteen men who got on the second tank, their lines seem to have fallen in more pleasant places, for a telegram has just been received from Aden stating that they have arrived there. We subjoin the report made by the passenger to Mr. Corke, who on hearing of his arrival sent for him to give an account of the wreck:—

I, Khummis bin Mahomed, a native of Linga, do hereby declare that I was a passenger on board the bugla Mahomudy, which vessel sailed from Mangalore on the 28th of April with a general cargo to the Persian Gulf. On or about the 5th of May, at 7 A.M., it came on to blow very hard and rose to a typhoon, which lasted about ten days. The nacoda, for the safety of the crew, ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard, but this measure did not relieve the bugla. The sea breaking in all directions, the rudder parted and rendered the vessel entirely unmanageable. The jolly boat stove in, the nacoda ordered the mast to be cut down to relieve the vessel. This measure did not at all alter our position. The crew were completely knockd up, the sea began to pour in from all directions, caused the vessel to founder, launching forty-five of our number to the mercy of the waves. Nineteen men clung to one of the water tanks; myself, the nacoda and thirteen of our crew to the other; and the remainder to the fragments of the wreck that were floating near them. Shortly after this melancholy accident we parted company. Twelve days after this occurrence, three men that were in my company died from starvation. On the day these men died we sighted a steamer to which we signalled by flying our clothes, hailing and making different signals with our hands. Our distressed position was no doubt observed by people on board the steamer, as she came nearly within our reach and remained about an hour and a half but did not think proper to relieve us from the watery grave. Although our supplications were repeated and our danger represented, the captain gave a deaf ear to us. This steamer had a straight stern and a red band round her funnel. She went away from us after stopping nearly one hour. We were eighteen days in this perilous position previous to the steamer coming near us. Three men had died, and after the steamer left us nine other men died. Lastly three of us were picked up by a cotya, somewhere near Goa, and landed at Bombay yesterday (Wednesday) evening. We were in the water for thirty-six days from the date that the bugla foundered and the date that we were picked up.

The other nineteen men that had been hanging on to the water tank were fortunately landed at Aden. This information I have received since my arrival in Bombay.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT STRIKE IN WALES.

MODIFICATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

A great strike is going on amongst the colliers in Wales.

New Orleans is partially flooded in consequence of the re-opening of the crevice in the Mississippi embankment.

VERSAILLES, 6TH JUNE.

It is believed that the majority of the Assembly will adopt a prorogation of M. Thiers' powers.

The *Official Journal* announces the following appointments:—

M. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior.

M. Lefranc, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Cissey, Minister of War.

M. Leflo, Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

M. Léon Say, Préfect of the Seine.

A discussion in the Assembly regarding the reconstruction of the Colonne Vendôme has been adjourned.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

A statement that the Agricultural Bureau at Washington had reported unfavourably on the American cotton crop has been contradicted.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India £300,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £100,000 to Bombay, and none to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 10⅝d. received 15 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 10⅝d. received 31 per cent.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day there was a lively demand, and prices further advanced.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

The Manchester Market has been excited. Good demand prevails, but business is checked by higher prices asked.

7 lbs. Shirtings 7s. 9d.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 1½d.

40's Mule Twist 1s.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active, but prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

Consols 93⅝.

Rentes 51½.

THE COST OF SCAVENGERS' WORK IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When Dr. Hewlett was appointed Health Officer to the Municipality, it was believed that his scientific attainments would be of great service to the Commissioner in organising a method of disposing of the night soil by some means less costly and not attended with the inconveniences and nuisance of the old system.

The Municipality was led to believe that instead of the night soil being a great nuisance it was to be treated in some manner with carbolic acid, and made an article from which the Municipality were to derive a revenue, and by which the whole country for miles round was to be fertilized.

Dr. Hewlett's scientific dodges have proved failures, and he has been for a long time neither more or less than head scavenger. He carries out this work with zeal, but it is a question for the Bench of Justices to decide whether this is done at its proper cost. It seems to me that Rs. 2,000 per mensem is a very extravagant remuneration for work which would be handsomely paid for at Rs. 500 per mensem; and, now that retrenchment in municipal expenditure is absolutely necessary, a good beginning might be made by dispensing with Dr. Hewlett's services as Health Officer.

Bombay, 8th June. A REFORMER.

THE PRONGS NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Justitia" has evidently missed the *point in question* about the new Light-house on the Prongs. It is not whether the *foundations* of the present Light-house are as good as need be, or whether *these foundations could be relied on for a much heavier structure*. The question at issue is as to the *position* of the Light-house on the Prongs.

The Engineers named who formed the Committee were doubtless quite equal to giving a very able and possibly satisfactory report on the said foundations. But none of the gentlemen are nautical men, and therefore their opinion upon this part of the question must be taken *cum grano salis*, and could not therefore be very decided. One of the gentlemen, it is true, has doubtless had some experience in marine works; but is it not a fact that he reported that the chief objections to selecting a point at the end of the Prongs were the difficulties and expense of putting in foundations in 30 or 40 feet of water, instancing the foundations for the Saltash Bridge which he had read about in the journals of the Institution of Civil Engineers? The writer of this had recently the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who was in charge of the Saltash Bridge Works during the whole time of its being built, and in talking over the Prongs Light-house amongst other such matters he smiled at the idea of any difficulty.

Can your correspondent, or any of the gentlemen he names, point out a single modern light-house in any part of the world built in a similar position to the one now being erected on the Prongs; and will he or they now come forward and say that a light-house cannot be put up at the end of the Prongs almost as easily and cheaply as where it is now being put up?

It would be extremely interesting, in an engineering point of view, to have a report as to the *exact way the foundations have been made up* of the present light-house, though nobody doubts they are done in the very best manner. It is the position on the Prongs that is questioned, upon which point nautical men are, it is believed, unanimous in condemnation, and their opinions ought not to be disregarded on a question which concerns them much.

June 1871. NEPTUNE.

THE 18TH HUSSARS.

THE *Madras Athenæum's* correspondent at Secunderabad, writing on the 2nd instant, says—"The cholera in the 18th Hussars is, I am glad to say, gradually dying out. The day before yesterday there were two admissions and one death. The last return from the headquarters shows 80 cases and 36 deaths since the outbreak. Sergeant Priest died two days ago from sunstroke and the armourer sergeant has also succumbed. They have a large medical staff with them, but unfortunately all very young; not a single man of experience having been sent, although several such are in the station. This has caused great doubt as to the efficiency of the B. M. S. in Secunderabad."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 7th June, 1-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 50 minutes.

Via Russia, 8th June, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th June, 8 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th June, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 37 minutes.

Via Russia, 8th June, 8-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours.

Via Red Sea, 8th June, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	2	0	3
,, Calcutta	5	38	0	34
,, Madras	10	47	0	34

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 8th June, 10 A.M.—Weather boisterous, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·80, rainfall 4 inches 5 cents.

CANNANORE, 8th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·900, rainfall 4 inches 47 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th June, 12 Noon.—Weather rainy, thermometer 82.

TUTICORIN, 8th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 87·5, barometer 29·705.

VENGORLA, 8th June, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 1 inch 12 cents.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 19TH MAY.

THE P. and O. steamer Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, arrived yesterday evening about five o'clock with the English Mail of the 19th ultimo. She left Suez on the 28th ultimo at 10 A.M. and Aden on the 2nd instant at 2 P.M. Appended is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain Sherlock
Mr F J Ferguson
Mr J Blissett
Mr J E Algar
Mr C Vining
Mr R D Wylie
Mr C P L Naidoo
Mrs Else.

FROM BRINDISI—Colonel Moberly.

FROM SUEZ—Mr E Seyd.

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Menezes, infant and ayah
Mr and Mrs Pestonjee two infants and servant
Mr Mulvaney, R.N.

The Sumatra reports as follows:—

16th May—Lat. 18° 17' N., long. 64° 23 E., stopped and took the crew (41) out of a buggalow in distress, from Mangalore bound to Bussorah; landed them at Aden on 21st May.

20th May—Signalled P. & O. s. s. Golconda, Suez to Bombay, lat. 13° 45' N., long. 48° 52' E.

28th May—Signalled s. s. Ada of Liverpool, steering northward, off Zafavana lighthouse, Gulf of Suez.

30th May—Signalled P. & O. s. s. Mooltan, from Suez, lat. 21° 22 N., long. 37° 51 E.

1st June—Signalled ship Fathool Currim, of Singapore (pilgrims), off Zebayas, Red Sea, bound southward.

2nd June—Passed the s. s. Bellona, of Liverpool, standing in towards Aden; sailed same day for Bombay. The s. s. Lorne arrived at Aden.

The Sumatra experienced strong S.W. Monsoon from Socotra, with heavy sea, until within 300 miles of Bombay, then variable winds and heavy S.W. swell, with squally, unsettled weather.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 19TH MAY.

THE "Treaty of Washington," as the convention arranged with the United States by the Joint High Commissioners is somewhat magniloquently termed, is becoming a foremost topic of discussion. It has been welcomed in America naturally enough, inasmuch as it conceded more than the Americans had ever dared to hope for without a war; and the Senate, after receiving a favourable report on it from its Committee of Foreign Relations, is now debating the treaty preparatory to an acceptance of its provisions. On the other hand, it was equally natural that Englishmen and Canadians, finding nearly everything surrendered for which they had been induced by their own statesmen to contend, should receive the announcement of the particulars with, at the best, a very qualified sort of satisfaction. From Canada we hear of divided counsels and varying opinions. Even the Government journals, which on the whole support the treaty, express regret that the sacrifice of the Fisheries was not made the opportunity for exacting reciprocity in some shape or other from the Americans. The opposition journals are unanimous in denouncing the convention, so are the French organs in Lower Canada, and the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Under these circumstances ratification by the Parliament at Ottawa is, to say the least, doubtful, and, even should it take place, will leave behind it feelings of resentment at being betrayed by English statesmen and outwitted by Yankees. In England the feeling is to accept any settlement of the difficulty and so have done with it. It never seems to occur to any one that the so-called settlement may only be the beginning of a new and more formidable difficulty, and those who point out this danger are abused for introducing a note of discord into the fool's paradise of content in which we are for the moment revelling. One statesman has the pluck to stand forward and denounce the mode of settlement chosen, and he, characteristically enough, is the statesman under whose administration of our Foreign Office the Alabama grievance first saw the light. Lord Russell has put his finger on the weak point in the treaty, and he is to move on Monday night an address to the Crown on the subject. The point is not only peculiar, but it involves an admission, unprecedented, I verily believe, in the history of civilised states. The Commissioners recite in the treaty certain rules and principles to be observed by neutral Powers in their dealings with belligerents; then the English members say that their Government does not recognise these rules as having been in force when the Alabama sailed; but, nevertheless, to give proof of a friendly disposition, they will consent that the conduct of England in the matter shall be judged as if those rules *had* been in force. In other words, believing and reaffirming that England acted properly according to the understood principles of international law, they will change the law so as to put England in the wrong. Now, it seems to many people that if we are to eat dirt, a less roundabout way should have been chosen. If we had at once come forward frankly, admitted that it was a bad business, and offered, say, three millions sterling, we should have been to a certain extent humiliated, we should have lost heavily, and we should have stultified ourselves, but at least we should have refrained from a miserable attempt at self-deception which all the world sees through. The precedent set is, moreover, supremely dangerous. When our next dispute with the United States takes place—and that I undertake to say will be within a few months after our present outstanding disputes are settled—an American diplomatist may meet all our appeals to law and fact with the rejoinder, "If you think law and fact are on your side, declare them both to be something else in order to admit our case: you did so in the matter of the Alabama; do it again, rather than go to war." Of course, I say nothing of the question on the score of morality, though it appears to me that a more cynical determination to pervert facts for a particular end was never put on record. Manifestly Lord Russell at least will withhold his sanction from the expedient, taking his stand on grounds that reconcile the observance of law with the maintenance of our self-respect.

His Lordship is to move an address praying that the Queen will not sanction any convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims by which any terms or rules will be binding on the arbitrator other than the law of nations and the municipal law of the United Kingdom existing at the time the alleged proceedings took place. This, it will be seen, goes to the very root of the matter. If the extended rules which the treaty formulates are not applied to the Alabama case we are almost certain to have a decision in our favour; if they are applied, the verdict will almost certainly go against us. Lord Russell therefore asks that we shall not, under a pretext of conciliation, deliberately sign away our rights in advance, and so stultify ourselves and repudiate the words of every English statesman, from himself to Lord Clarendon, not forgetting Lord Derby. What will be the result of his attempt is another matter. He will have a preponderance of argument on his side in the debate, I make no doubt. He will in all probability be supported by Earl Grey, Lord Cairns, the Marquis of Salisbury, and very likely too by Lord Derby, but I do not believe he will carry his motion. The House of Lords is always reluctant to interfere with a diplomatic act accomplished on the responsibility of the executive, and on the present occasion it will be doubly reluctant, as the treaty, with all its faults, offers a fair chance of a settlement. By an arrangement which may be accidental, but which looks very like design, the American Senate was afforded a very prompt opportunity for discussing the treaty, and its approval will be given at once. Our Government therefore will be able to urge as a conclusive argument the inadvisability of unsettling what is really an accomplished fact, and the plea will influence many who do not like the treaty and who believe we have been jockeyed. Thus both Lords and Commons will, I feel convinced, give a reluctant assent to the convention. What will follow when the arbitrators come to a decision—whether the Americans will accept a verdict even partially against themselves, and how we shall look when we are asked to pay five or ten millions sterling, are contingencies on which I need not speculate. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, but I have little doubt that the ultimate result will confirm the worst fears of the prescient few rather than the premature gratulations of the unthinking many.

The Ministry can scarcely be said to have improved their position during the present week. The Army Regulation Bill makes slow progress, even the Westmeath Peace Preservation Act has not yet passed the Commons, and last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to sustain a damaging attack at the hands of Mr. Disraeli. Of course there were many weak points in Mr. Lowe's position, and a less scrupulous antagonist even than the author of "Lothair" could have inflicted various successful stabs. But Mr. Lowe's strength lies in the fact that the present Ministry is indispensable. Bad as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe and Lord Granville may be in some respects, the accession of Mr. Disraeli to power would be so infinitely worse that the most discontented Liberals below the gangway becomes almost loyal to Mr. Gladstone when the contingency is fairly presented to him. This fact was pointed out by Mr. Fawcett last night. In a bold and able speech, protesting against the injustice of saddling the middle classes with additional income-tax, he challenged Mr. Gladstone to announce even now that resignation or dissolution would not be a result of any hostile vote on the merits of the Budget. Mr. Gladstone made no reply. In fact the matter is notorious. The Budget is almost universally disliked, and has been forced on the acceptance of the Liberals by an exercise of Ministerial influence which has given a severe wrench to the discipline of the party. To add to the unpleasant feeling which last night's debate excited, it transpired, from an answer made by Mr. Lowe to a question about the working of the Terminable Annuities Scheme, that the amount payable this year for the redemption of the capital of the debt by that means is over two million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling—exactly the amount of the deficiency we have to make good this year. Thus the suspension of the payment for one year would have relieved us from the necessity of imposing any new taxation and would have left us free to meet any exceptional claim next year. As a consequence of the Ministerial arrangements see how we stand. We have reached the limit of our direct taxation—I do not believe that even for the emergency of war would another penny of income-tax be tolerated unless indirect imposts were also levied:—and to taxpayers thus smarting under a sense of injury the Chancellor of the Exchequer must next year propose not only the continuance of the present, but the creation of fresh, burdens. The proposal, too, will come from a Ministry which has lost the popularity it so lately enjoyed, and whose financial management is now profoundly distrusted. Disraeli alluded to these contingencies, but not so pointedly as he might have done; in fact, rhetorically his speech was a failure; he did not make nearly enough of a really strong case. But in a party sense he achieved a success, for first of all he again brought out in strong relief the discontent and disunion in the Liberal party, as shown in the speeches of Fawcett and Bernal-Osborne, and next he managed to waste an evening and so afforded supreme gratification to his own party, whose utmost ambition is to throw back the Army Regulation and the Ballot Bills, and prevent either from becoming law this Session.

Before quitting Parliament, I should mention the success of a comparatively small measure, which will in all probability become law next week—I mean the Bank Holidays Bill. This measure was brought forward by Sir John Lubbock and passed the Commons with little difficulty, but it was a good deal amended and improved in the Lords. Lord Salisbury carried an amendment extending the holy days to all individuals and firms so far as payments or similar acts were concerned, as well as banks. This, in fact, assimilates the new holy days to Good Friday and Christmas day. If a tradesman likes to shut his shop, any payment he has to make is held over till the following day. The effect of this will be to make the new holy days in course of time periods of an entire cessation from business as Christmas day or Sunday. There is, however, one distinction which must be borne in mind by mercantile men. Bills falling due on Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday are by law payable the day before: those that are due on the new holy days are to be payable the day *after*, which introduces an element of some confusion into all business reckonings. There is also a different list of holy days for Scotland. The new holy days are:—for England, the day after Christmas day, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and the first week day in August other than a Saturday; for Scotland, the days are, New Year's day, Christmas day—unless these days fall on a Sunday, in which case the Monday following—Good Friday, the first Monday of May and the first Monday of August. The new holy days, it will be observed, are strictly secular, not religious—they are in short not holy but holidays, and they will prove an immense boon as so many of them fall in summer. Sir John Lubbock called on me a day or two back to speak of the importance of getting the bill passed next week, so as to come into operation before Whit Monday—the 29th. There is a fair chance of his succeeding, as the Lords are to suspend their standing orders to-night to smooth its passage back to the Commons.

We are still hoping for rather than expecting the fall of Paris and the collapse of the Commune, and our money market reflects the prevalent suspense. It is quite well known that the restoration of order in France will involve an immediate demand for capital to an enormous extent and that the plethora here will at once be removed. Hence there is no disposition to lend money for long periods at the present low rates, and hence, too, several loan projects which have been preparing are being brought out. A Spanish loan has been issued by Stern Brothers, and Rothschilds have brought out an issue of no less than 750,000 shares of the South Austrian-Lombardo-Venetian Railway. These two affairs alone will take up the greater part of ten millions sterling.

As for general business it may be called prosperous. There is very little complaint in any quarter, and even the cotton market has this week been illumined by a gleam of better fortune, the price of the staple having slightly improved under the influence of a falling off in the receipts from America. The prospects of next crop are also beginning to form part of the calculations of dealers. I think it is now admitted that not even under the most favourable circumstances will the coming crop equal the last. A less area of land has been sown, and the use of fertilizers on which the yield very largely depends has been extensively reduced. The weather, too, has thus far been ungenial, though without producing any generally injurious effect.

The half-yearly report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has been issued this afternoon. The gross receipts have been £596,580 4-5, and the expenses were £463,578-17-8, leaving a net profit of £133,001-6-9, as compared with £115,502-14-11 of profit in the corresponding half of 1869. The increase of gross revenue has been £47,679, of which £33,301 was from passenger traffic. There was an increase of £26,778 in the receipts from public merchandise, and a decrease of £14,579 from Company's materials. The addition to the passenger receipts was partly under the head of troops £4,863; but mainly from the additional open line, £21,639. The net increase of passengers was 189,779, of which 174,198 were from cooly trains. Although there has been an increase in the public merchandise, there was a decrease of £12,956 in [illegible] is accounted for by the depression [illegible] ing the six months ending 31st D[illegible]

There have been a few fail[illegible] week, the principal being that [illegible] Newton, Brother, & Co., of Lon[illegible] a firm which was obliged to pu[illegible] which has now again come do[illegible] are £200,000, and the credit[illegible] accept 15s. in the pound, pay[illegible] extending over two years. Other [illegible] James Anderson, cotton broker, Glasgow; John Harper and Co., Albion Works, Staffordshire; and J. E. Hillam, manufacturer, Bradford. A few are also reported from the United States.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, May 19.)

EARL RUSSELL has given notice to move an address to the Crown against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Disraeli has somewhat feebly directed the attention of the House of Commons to the general conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Muntz's amendment to the Army Bill, providing for the immediate payment of regulation prices of commissions, in distinction from "over-regulation prices," was rejected by 260 votes to 195.

Colonel Anson's amendment to enable officers to exchange commissions was rejected by 183 votes to 146.

Mr. Gladstone has signified his intention to resist the Lords' amendment to the University Tests Bill.

Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill has been again thrown out; the votes were 206 to 124.

Twenty-two members of the Commune have protested against the existence of the Committee of Public Safety and resigned. The end of the Commune is evidently near.

The Vendôme Column was brought to the ground by order of the Commune on May 17. The Place Vendôme is henceforth to be called the Place International.

The disastrous explosion of a cartridge manufactory near the site of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 is reported; 200 persons are believed to have been killed on the spot.

On the signature of the Treaty of Peace the French Government has sent clothes and provisions to assist the remaining French prisoners to return from Germany.

The Queen and Royal Family have safely arrived at Balmoral.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon is still at Chiselhurst; his health is improved.

A resting place for the remains of Sir John Herschel has been found in Westminster Abbey, close to the grave of Sir Isaac Newton.

Miss Burdett Coutts has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baroness Burdett Coutts.

Brazil letters bring terrible accounts of the ravages of yellow fever at Buenos Ayres. 4,000 persons had died in one week. A third of the inhabitants in the city at night were ill with the fever.

The Tichborne trial is attracting great attention. The claimant has already been identified by a dozen witnesses.

The Boulton and Park trial resulted in the acquittal of the defendants on the charge of conspiracy; the trial on the minor indictment is postponed.

A new Spanish Six per Cent. Loan of 2,622,781l. has been introduced in London, and a similar loan in Spain.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Major-Gen. J. Douglas, C.B.; Col. H. P. Hughes, late Bengal Art.; Col. F. Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. T. C. Hammill late 21st Fus.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Blathwayt, late King's Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Col. W. K. Hawkins, Madras Inf.; Major J. H. de C. Lawson, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; and M. Auber.

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THE BOULTON AND PARK CASE.

The Boulton and Park trial was brought to a conclusion on Monday (15th), after occupying the Court of Queen's Bench six days. The defendants included in the original indictment were the late Lord Arthur Clinton, Ernest Boulton, Louis Hurt, William Sommerville, Martin Luther Cumming, William Park, John Safford Fiske, and C. H. Thomas. Of these, Boulton, Park, Hurt, and Fiske alone surrendered to take their trial. The Lord Chief Justice in his summing up expressed his disapprobation of the form in which the case had been brought before the court. The defendants were charged with conspiring to commit felonious crime, and the proof of it, if it amounted to anything, amounted to proof of the actual commission of crime. By the course adopted, the prosecution are thus enabled to combine in one indictment a variety of offences which, if treated individually, as they ought to be, would exclude the possibility of giving evidence in one case to the prejudice of defendants in others, and they were thus deprived of the incalculable advantage of being able in one case to avail themselves of the evidence of defendants in others. As to the actual facts of the case, the learned judge remarked that what had been proved against the defendants Boulton and Park was sufficient to stamp them with the deepest disgrace, although they might not have had any felonious intention. Their going, for example, to the ladies' rooms at theatres and other public places was an offence which the Legislature might justly visit with corporal punishment. His lordship remarked that Hurt and Fiske should have been tried in Scotland, if at all. The whole course and conduct of the case, his lordship said, confirmed the opinion he had always entertained as to the necessity for a public prosecutor to control and to conduct criminal prosecutions. The jury took about an hour to consider their verdict, and then found the defendants not guilty on all the counts of the indictment. When the verdict was announced, there was a burst of applause. A second indictment against the defendants, for outraging decency by going about dressed as women, stands over, and in the meantime they are at liberty on their recognizances.

THE FALL OF THE VENDOME COLUMN.

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 17.

. . . . Tuesday's *Officiel* positively announced the ceremony for that day at 2, and the concourse was greater than ever. The Rue de la Paix and the space behind, up to the steps of the New Opera, was a sea of heads, and the *élite* of Communal aristocracy who held passes to the Square itself were forced to elbow their way and struggle through relays of guards long before the prescribed hour in order to be certain of getting there at all. So far all their arrangements were so bad as to suggest misgivings as the result of the attempt. Three meagre ropes were to do the deed, while two beams, applied one on either side the column, were to give it the proper inclination as it fell. Now everyone knows that, from some fault in its construction, the Column has always leant a little towards the Ministère des Cultes, and people moved restlessly about, uncertain where to station themselves, lest the tottering mass, once set in motion, should fall in an entirely different direction from the one intended. The bed, too, which was to receive it seemed strangely small and narrow, and it appeared a matter of doubt whether the bronze Emperor might not force his way into one of the adjoining houses, and pay a visit as little desired as it was expected. Meanwhile, a party of workmen continued to drive wedges into the space which had been sawn, while others gave a finishing touch to the dung heaps and cleared away the curtains and scaffolding that had obscured their operations. At half-past 3 the Commune arrived on horseback, attended by their staff, and placed themselves in front of the crowd in the Rue de la Paix—a mounted squadron of some 200 persons; while at a given signal a number of bands stationed at different points began to play a medley of patriotic airs, regardless of general effect. Trumpets brayed forth signals, and all strained their eyes into the dazzling sky, not without having first assured themselves of a safe retreat through some friendly doorway in case of a disaster, as the ropes were seen to tighten—"See! It moves?" "No, 'tis the effect of a passing cloud;" and, after a second's pause of intense anxiety, one of the ropes snapped knocking down in its whirl several men at the windlass. And now began a murmur and a shaking of heads. "Ah, I knew it could not succeed; they will be obliged to blow it up with gunpowder; shame on them for the attempt!" "Why cannot they leave it alone?" said one man to his neighbour, "it has cost so much." "Yes, it has," replied the other; "it has cost us millions of human lives on the plains of Germany and in the Russian snows." The attempt had failed, and people were preparing to move away, when news arrived that the Commune were not going to be thus baffled, but had sent for more ropes and apparatus, and were determined to have their way at any price. Meanwhile, the great figure looked calmly down upon his persecutors seemingly as secure as ever, while the bands continued to play, and the horsemen galloped about the square. It was half-past 4 before the two new ropes arrived and fully 5 o'clock before they had been hoisted to their places, not being attached to the capstan like the others, but held, one on either side the road, by 50 sailors each. Brute force had failed, and so they had determined to try the effect of a series of swings. People laughed at these renewed preparations, and could scarcely be kept close under the houses out of immediate danger. The ropes slackened and tightened again for a final effort, and a cry burst from the assembled multitude in the horror of a coming danger which might be incalculable as the great giant swayed for a few seconds and finally tottered down with an awful crash, separating into rings in the air, upon the foul bed which had been prepared for him: a shapeless mass of shattered metal and stone lying in uneven coils like some mighty serpent. The wooden sentry-boxes in the square reeled round and fell, while a cloud of filth and dust obscured the fallen monster, and men looked awe-struck at one another like naughty children who had broken something which they ought not to have dared to touch. The moment of compunction was a short one, and a howling throng rushed with one accord into the noisome cloud, fighting and quarrelling for bits of bronze and stone, and a man near me drew back, half stifled for an instant, saying, with disgust, "See what a stench the Empire has!" The statue had fallen beyond the heap, and, having smashed the pavement into splinters, lay a wreck, with one arm broken and the head severed from the body while women kicked and spat upon it, waving their arms wildly, and shouting, "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive la Commune!*" All the bands struck up the *Marseillaise* in different keys, a few people crowded on the remnants of the pedestal waving red flags and shrieking in their excitement, and a sergeant who endeavoured to unburden himself of an oration was speedily gagged and hustled down to make way for the great "Bergeret *lui-même*," who, in all the glory of a red scarf and tassels, waved his hat and struggled to be heard above the general hubbub of music, voices, and battering of bronze. "Citizens," he said, "the 26th of Floréal will be memorable in our history. Thus we triumph over military despotism, that bloody negation of the rights of man. The First Empire placed the collar of servitude about our necks—it began and ended in carnage—and left us a legacy of a Second Empire, which was finally to end in the disgrace of [illegible] Much more he said, but his voice was drowned in the continued hammering of metal, while our attention was distracted by peremptory orders to "move on." Such an order at such a moment was particularly exasperating, and led to many little tussles with citizens, who refused to consider this a pleasant opening to the era of liberty, an exasperation very considerably increased at the different exits from the square by an uncompromising search into the contents of pockets, and a consequent disgorging of trophies and remembrances. A fight was going on meantime in the Rue de la Paix between a company of Marines and the multitude of people gathered in the street, who struggled and fought with an energy worthy of a better cause in hopes of gaining a share in the spoils. As I emerged from the conflict into the comparative peace and coolness of the Boulevard, I was stopped by a procession—two battalions of National Guards returning, much shorn of numbers, from the Bois de Boulogne, bringing with them in a furniture waggon a portion of their dead, among whom was their colonel, whose feet projected from under the flapping awning of the cart.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

("DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, 17th May, 7 P.M.

There was a dreadful explosion at ten minutes to six this afternoon in a cartridge manufactory was blown up in the Avenue de Rappe. The conflagration is still going on. The whole town was shaken. Windows in the neighbourhood of the War Office were broken. The consternation throughout the city was general. The explosion was intentional. The author has been arrested. The amount of damage and loss of life are as yet unknown.

Information has just been received by the authorities at the Hôtel de Ville to be on their guard. The reactionary movement, they are informed, is very active, especially in the quarter Ecole Militaire. The explosion is supposed to have been part of the movement.

PARIS, Thursday (Noon).

The more we learn of the explosion of the evening the more harrowing appear its details. The exploded cartridge factory is in the Avenue Rapp, which runs from the Champ de Mars to the Seine, at that point where it is spanned by the Pont de l'Alma. It was about a quarter to six when, sitting in my rooms, I heard something like a terrible crash, and then the whole house shook to its foundations. I rushed out into the streets. They were crowded with people, wild with terror. I asked several what had happened, but they appeared too stupefied to answer. At last, going over to a group, in the midst of which I saw a man talking in earnest whispers, I listened. "The Versaillists are making their final attack; they have blown up one of the forts," said the man in the centre of the little knot to his attentive audience. "No," ventured to suggest one of the bystanders, "it is one of the bastions." At that moment a great cry arose, and, looking around, I saw all hands pointed in the direction of the Invalides, at a huge column of white smoke, which ascended from the neighbourhood of that structure. The thousands in the street hurried off, I along with the rest; and as we proceeded we met everywhere large crowds, running with the same hurry, and in the same direction. Soon, however, I encountered other crowds, also pressing wildly along; but they were rushing from, not to, the scene of the explosion. Women, with a child in one arm, a table or a chair on the other; men heavily laden with furniture, or bending under a still heavier burden, the improvised stretcher, on which was laid a groaning victim of the terrible accident—these were the people whom, as we approached the Invalides, we saw in ever increasing numbers. Sick and faint, I arrived at the top of the Avenue Rapp. It was a terrible sight; the conflagration was still at its height. The woodwork of which there was a good deal in the manufactory, was blazing steadily. At short intervals there was a loud rattle, and the flames became brighter. This was the effect of the constantly-exploding cartridges which, in hundreds of thousands, were furiously blazing at the base of the lofty column of smoke. For some time this spectacle fascinated my attention. I was roused up to the remembrance of things around by a low groan which I heard close beside me. Turning round I saw a woman, one of whose arms had been blown off, leaning upon her husband. Having aided the unfortunate man to lift his wife upon a stretcher, I went to another part of the Avenue to see if I could be of any assistance. Everywhere I saw sights the most heartrending—here the mutilated remains of the dead, there the almost equally mutilated living; aged women rushing about in search of their children, young children in quest of their parents. One incident in my visit to the Avenue Rapp I shall never forget. Several hundred yards from the manufactory I helped another man in placing on a stretcher the head, shoulders, and arms of a woman which had been blown away from the rest of her body. Attached to the miserable wreck was a complete hoop skirt, and on the finger of the left hand I observed a wedding-ring. Higher up the street I came across a mass of human *débris*; at almost every point, in fact, of the Avenue, and throughout the entire neighbourhood, were to be seen human fragments, which had been blown through the air, and scattered, sometimes, in places a considerable distance from the factory. I also observed that the streets around were thickly strewn with small black-looking objects. On examining closely I found these to be bullets, which were showered everywhere, and, which, in many instances, were burned to half their size by the heat of the conflagration. The Avenue and the adjoining localities were likewise covered with broken glass; for the explosion left scarcely a window unbroken in a wide circuit around.

Immediately after the explosion Colonel Vinot, the Commandant of the Champ de Mars, rushed with some troops to the spot, surrounded the burning factory, and arrested all persons in the vicinity. At half-past six there was another raid by the military. A detachment of cavalry rode into the Avenue, and compelled the crowd to disperse. Other magazines are in the neighbourhood, and it was feared that the flames might spread to them. In like manner small bodies of soldiers were sent to the different bridges to prevent the crowds that were still urging to the scene of the calamity.

This morning we have with some degree of exactitude—though still there is a good deal of uncertainty about the whole affair—further details of this terrible accident. The number of victims is generally set down at about one hundred, but some place it at as high a figure as one hundred and sixty. All sorts of incidents are described in the papers. A woman in one of them is said to have been blown to atoms while walking through the street suckling her infant. Nearly all the shop-fronts in the Rue St. Dominique, which runs almost at right angles to the Avenue Rapp, have been blown in.

As to the origin of the explosion, the Committee of Public Safety, come out to-day with the explanation that agents of the Versailles authorities fired the factory. A strange story, apparently confirming this explanation, is current. Captain Debaine, of the Vengeurs de Paris, was on guard in the neighbourhood of the Avenue when the explosion occurred. He has found, it is said, in the pocket of a woman, resident in a house occupied by the wives of Gendarmes, a plan of the cartridge manufactory, and a plan of Paris by General Trochu. Four persons were arrested at nine o'clock this morning, and about the same hour three hundred deserters from the Versaillais were removed into the interior of Paris from the Ecole Militaire.

There was a stormy meeting of the Commune yesterday. A vote of censure was proposed on the minority who have lately issued the protest against the Committee of Public Safety. The Procureur of the Délegat à la Justice has been invited by the Commune to put in execution the law of the 7th April respecting hostages.

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 19.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 17, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral George Henry Richards, Hydrographer of the Admiralty;

George Biddell Airy, Esq., the Astronomer Royal;

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Young Darracott Scott, of the Royal Engineers, Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; and

Clements Robert Markham, Esq., an Assistant Secretary in the India Office, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WHITEHALL, MAY 17, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable James Moncreiff, of Kilduff, in the county of Kinross, Her Majesty's Justice-Clerk, and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, and also one of the Senators of the College of Justice there, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, MAY 17, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing the Right Honourable Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Knt., D.C.L., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, to be Judge Advocate-General, in the room of the Right Honourable John Robert Davison, deceased, to hold that office until a new arrangement of its duties can be effected.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 1, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Thomas George Grosvenor, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 19th MAY, 1871.

BREVET.

In consequence of the death of Major-General E. Lawford, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, on the 23rd March, 1871, the commissions of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows, and the subsequent promotions to take place:—

Commission as Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. Roe, 11th Foot, to 24th March, 1871.

Commission as Major.

M. Spratt, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to 24th March, 1871.

Major W. G. R. Masters, half-pay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th April, 1871.

Captain J. Bunce, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Major. Dated 5th April, 1871.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Henry Edward Porter, who died on the 8th April, 1871:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Adjutant-General, Colonel of the 7th Foot, to be General. Dated 9th April, 1871.

Major-General Brook John Taylor, Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 9th April, 1871.

Brevet-Colonel the Honourable A. E. Hardinge, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Coldstream Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 9th April, 1871.

Major Trevor Goff, half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 9th April, 1871.

Captain Lambert Henry Denne, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 9th April, 1871.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General D. Rainier, who died 10th April, 1871, in lieu of those announced in the Gazette of 21st April, 1871:—

Brevet-Colonel Robert Newport Tinley, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 11th April, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles E. Cumberland, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 11th April, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major James Bevan Edwards, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 11th April, 1871.

Captain William Patterson, Adjutant Royal Military College, to be Major. Dated 11th April 1871.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General John Grattan, C.B., Colonel of the 17th Foot, who died on the 29th April, and Major-General John Douglas, C.B., who died on the 10th May, 1871:—

Major-General George T. C. Napier, C.B., Colonel of the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 30th April, 1871.

To be Major-Generals,

dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the dates specified against their names:—

Brevet-Colonel Edward Arthur Somerset, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, Unattached. Dated 30th April, 1871.

Brevet-Colonel Arthur C. Goodenough, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late Depot Battalion. Dated 11th May, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Edward Astell, half-pay 45th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 30th April, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major James Baillie, half-pay Unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 11th May, 1871.

To be Majors.

Captain Norman Macdonald, 5th Foot. Dated 30th April, 1871.

Captain R. H. Brooke, half-pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 11th May, 1871.

ADMIRALTY, 17TH MAY, 1871.

Lieutenant Napoleon Alexander Ralph Spicer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 10th instant.

Chief Engineer Thomas H. Punshon has been placed upon the Retired List from the 16th instant.

ADMIRALTY, 18TH MAY, 1871.

The undermentioned retired officers, having attained fifteen years seniority as Commander, have been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain, from the dates stated against their names:—

Retired Commanders:

Edward E. Morgan, 9th May, 1871.
Charles Bromley, 10th May, 1871.
Oswald Borland, 10th May, 1871.
William E. Fisher, 10th May, 1871.
Frank K. Hawkins, 10th May, 1871.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY (FACT).—A Banff correspondent writes:—A gentleman who was having a house built inquired at the mason whether the stone he was using was new or old red standstone. 'Well,' replied the mason, 'I couldna' precisely just say, but there's one thing you may depend on,' he added, after some reflection, '*It's oot o' the very last quarry opened.*'

MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT.—Mr. Laurence Oliphant, after being present at twelve of the recent battles in France which he described in the columns of the *Times* passed through London on Saturday, *en route* once more to America, to resume his strange life in a strange set of people and things and ideas, which seem to have an unaccountable attraction for him.—*Public Opinion.*

BOMBAY.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Frederick Saul, a seaman of the ship Sir John Mandeville, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to three weeks' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Vishnu Gunnesham, a Vakeel of the High Court, has been appointed Assistant Reporter in the Appellate Side of the Court, in room of Mr. M. G. Ranade, resigned.

A NEW PORTUGUESE KNIGHT IN BOMBAY.—The Rev. A. Arcanjo Lobo, vicar of the Church of N. S. de Saude of Cavel, has been nominated by His Majesty the King of Portugal a Knight of the Order of Christ.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office on the body of Marootee Tookaram, who fell from the first storey of the Hydraulic Press, Fort, on Wednesday, and died shortly afterwards.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We understand that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia has made arrangements to provide food, clothing, &c., at his own expense for the Persian Parsees who arrived here from Bunder Abas on Tuesday last.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Wilderness Row. By the exertions of the neighbouring people the fire was soon put out. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest yesterday concerning the death of Succoo, woman, who had been in the keeping of Bhugga Pirajee, a cart-driver. The jury returned a verdict that she had committed suicide by taking a dose of opium.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th May 1871, Rs. 25,81,921; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 50,432; total balance, Rs. 26,32,353; deduct, new coin paid during the week, 2; balance, 26,32,351. There are in addition 46,756 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th June, was 296, being 43 less than in the preceding week, 13 more than the total of the week ending 7th June 1870, and 35 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 49 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	8	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	15	6
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	1
Market	75,402	2	12	...	5	2	1	...	23	3
Mandwee	41,152	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	16	4
Chuckla	41,442	1	9	...	1	...	...	1	17	5
Oomburkharee	63,020	3	11	...	1	2	1	...	28	2
Dongree	60,259	...	10	...	2	5	...	2	21	3
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	9	...	1	...	3	1	19	4
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	17	2
Kharatalao	23,454	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	13	1
Koombarwara	23,085	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	10	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
Girgaum	21,505	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Chaopatee	6,184	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	1
Mahaluxmee	9,144	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	21,784	4	2	...	2	2	2	...	12	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	5	13	...	3	7	5	1	41	2
Parel	7,092	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seo	12,678	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Mahim	19,450	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
Worlee	10,211	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	8	4
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Bombay	816,562	24	132	...	26	24	23	7	296	49
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		42	122	5	34	36	33	6	331	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. disease not specified here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	13	...
Brahmin	3	6	...	2	...	1	...	12	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Bhatia	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Hindoo of other Caste	11	58	...	17	14	10	5	132	29
Hindoo out-caste	2	6	...	1	3	4	1	17	1
Mussulman	6	37	...	1	3	1	...	74	5
Parsee	...	8	...	3	2	2	1	20	6
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	132	...	26	24	23	7	296	49
Corresponding week 1870	24	119	4	30	42	35	6	283	58

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—We are informed that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to arrive in Poona on the 9th instant. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, our monsoon visitors are coming in every day, and the station will soon be full. Mr. Macfarlan, Postmaster General, arrived from Khandalla on Friday last, and Colonel Sir W. H. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., arrived on the same day from Mahableshwar.—*Deccan Herald*, June 7.

THE WEATHER IN THE DECCAN.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last we had a heavy fall of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning, which lasted for nearly two hours. Again, it commenced at night and continued till 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Yesterday also very thick clouds were scattered over the horizon, and a little before 7 o'clock in the evening it commenced pouring in torrents.—*Poona Observer*, June 8.

INUNDATION IN THE INDUS.—From observations taken by some Engineer officers of the progress of the floods in the Indus above Sukkur within the last few days, we are led to believe that the present inundation will prove an unusually high one.—*Sindian*, June 3.

A FAREWELL TO MR. PINHEY.—The steamer leaving for Bombay to-day will convey from our shores a gentleman whose sterling qualities have won for him the respect and the esteem of all classes, we allude to R. H. Pinhey, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, who, for the last eighteen months, filled the high and responsible post of Judicial Commissioner in Sind. To attempt to write a panegyric on Mr. Pinhey's worth, would be like trying to gild refined gold. Suffice it to state that Mr. Pinhey carries with him the good wishes of the community of Kurrachee; his removal from the province is universally regretted, and will be widely felt. A more conscientious, upright, and honourable-minded man never occupied an official position in Sind.—*Ibid.*

THE STEAMER APIS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, which it will be recollected met a heavy cyclone on the 6th May on the voyage from Bombay to Aden, arrived safely at Trieste on the 4th inst., after a good voyage of only 14 days from Aden. The Apis will start again from Trieste for Bombay on the 20th inst.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s. s. TIMSAH, 907 tons, Captain Thomas Hogg, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,741 bales of cotton, 879 bales of wool, 109 packages hides, 325 cwts. of saltpetre, 476 bags of wheat, 770 cwts. of galls, and the following passengers:—

Mrs W C Stewart, Mrs Bartley, Major Campbell, Capt Brough, R A, Capt Farquharson, Capt and Mrs Rowcroft, Mr Jas Hibbert and two infants.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th May, we learn that there was a slight fall of rain in some of the talookas. Land was being prepared for sowing. In Belgaum and Beedee rice was sown in some places. The district was healthy, with the exception of Beedee talooka and Chandgad Mahal, where fever slightly prevailed.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Cleveland, solicitor for the defence in the widow marriage case, applied to the Chief Magistrate to fix this day (Friday) for the hearing of the case. Mr. Cleveland said that the opposite party was also willing to proceed with the case on that day. The magistrate granted the application.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 7th June, 1-52 P.M.; via Russia, 8th June, 1-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 7th June, 7-18 P.M.; via Russia, 8th June, 8-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

CONVICTION OF A NATIVE EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

On the 26th of last month, Mr. Ram Sewak, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, was charged before Major Huddleston, Assistant Commissioner of Akola, with receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration, he being a public officer. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, with the alternative of further imprisonment for three months.

MOUNT ROAD LIBRARY.

We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the donations given by the undermentioned gentlemen and a lady towards the establishment and permanent continuance of the Library opened on the Mount Road (Matharpaccady):—

Ackber Shah, Esq. (His Highness Aga Khan's) ... Rs.	25
Messrs. R. C. Bickerdike, Narrayen Wassoodewjee, M. A. Rogay, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Cursetjee Postwalla & Co., and Pallonjee Pestonjee Adelphi Hotel, Rs. 10 each ...	60
Messrs. A. Viegas, Callianbhoy Ganjee, Ludda Ibrahim, Currimbhoy Ebraham, Alli Mahomed Ebraham, Eduljee Sorabjee Davur, E. Hewett, Morarjee Goculdass, F. Cassumbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ashurbhoy Purshotum, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, H. Manisty, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Nana Morojee, Dyal Ruttonsee, Chuttoorbooj Bhanjee, Samjee Narrayenjee, H. S. K. Bellairs, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mrs. A. M. Misquita, Messrs. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, Ludha Deojee, Rajee Daood, Jumna and Lulloo, and Jaffur Sulliman, Rs. 5 each ...	130
TOWARDS THE ENDOWMENT FUND.	
T. C. A. ...	20
Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Esq., C. S. I. ...	10

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN.

A few days ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur before Mr. M. W. Daniell, Acting Assistant Judge, Gunnoo Dewjee, aged about twenty-seven years, was charged with murder, in having caused the death of Bhima, wife of one Luxmon. The facts of the case are these. On the night of 8th March last, in the village of Akootee, it being the Dholwaree festival, the deceased woman went from her mother's house to that of one Dewjee, to invite his wife, Mohovee, to accompany her to a public entertainment in a neighbouring street. When Bhima was sitting at the door of Dewjee's house, the accused came up and apparently without addressing any words to her, seized her by the hair, and dragged her into the roadway; there while she was prostrate on the ground, he knelt on her breast and wrenched her head round with such violence as to cause immediate death. The accused was convicted and sentenced to capital punishment.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball,) on a review of the proceedings, declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused, and passed a sentence of transportation for life.

SHIPPING.

The ship THE ROYAL FAMILY, 1,199 tons, Captain R. Osborn, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,869 tons of coal, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co.

The ship NONPAREIL, 1,991 tons, Captain John Johnson, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,410 tons of coal, belonging to the Bombay Gas Company. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Company.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1871.

The Central Committee of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition (at Poona) for the current year will be composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

Colonel Whitehill, commanding H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

MEMBERS.

Colonel Ashburner, commanding 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Colonel MacLeod, commanding 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.
Colonel Conybeare, commanding Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding 9th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patey, commanding 56th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gostling, commanding 49th Regiment.
Major Darrah, commanding Sappers and Miners.
Major Wakefield, commanding 83rd Regiment.
Major Wardrop, Staff Corps, Honorary Secretary.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21:—

Bhanjee Miram, alias Bhanjee Mayah, a carkoon.
Ruttonsey Toolseydass, a servant in the service of Dossa Moorarjee.
Khoja Ebram Lalljee, a fruit-seller.
Nana Bhicajee, contractor.
Rahimtoola Sonmoolla and Esmail Rahimtoola, native doctors.
Ameejee Khaubhoy, a dealer in cutlery.
Megjee Khetsey, a sekhwalla (cotton sampler.)
Bhayroo Ramjee, Ramjee Bhayroo, and his wife Chimabaee, labourers.
Cassinath Madhowrow, an English writer.
Khuttermull Teeruthdass, a Mooltanee writer.
Venayeck Wisswasher, an English writer.
Ebram Adamjee and Currimbhoy Ebramjee, Europe shopkeepers.
Memon Ayeb Hameer, a grocer.
Dadabhoy Cowasjee, unemployed.
Samuel Ballajee and Dawood Mussajee, carpenters.
Khundoo Luxoomon, a sepoy.
Kenmutrow Suntdass, a broker.
Pandoo Gungajee, a dealer in vegetables.
Ismaljee Rahimtoola, formerly a retail shopkeeper, and now unemployed.
Anthony Robert Tucker, a gunmaker.
Subajee Remjee and Hurry Kedaree, the first is a fruit-seller and the second a cart driver.
Wasantrow Narrayan, an English writer.
Pittamber Narron, muccadum.
Ookerda Poonsey, a metta.
Rustomjee Byramjee, a broker.
Mahomed Moosajee, a timber merchant.
Mooljee Ramjee, general merchant.
Ahmed Mahomed *alias* Ludha Mahomed, a dealer in perfumery.

ROBBING A JEWESS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hajee Huzza Mahomed and Busheer Modharuck were brought up on remand and charged with house-breaking by night and theft of certain articles belonging to Sarah Shelliasu, a Jewess.

Ajoodhyprasad Thakoorprasad said—I am a watchman in the service of complainant. I know prisoners Hajee and Busheer. The second man was a domestic servant for some time in the complainant's employ. She dismissed him from her service about nineteen days ago. At the time of his dismissal he threatened to kill complainant. On Tuesday following his dismissal, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, as I was sleeping in the inner verandah of complainant's house on the Grant Road, I heard some noise coming from her bedroom. She was sleeping in the verandah. I got up and went inside. I found all the doors of her hall and bed-room open. I went into the bedroom and then into the adjoining bath-room. There was moonlight reflected into the room and I observed prisoners sitting there. A third person was standing by them. Prisoners had these boxes before them. Busheer was holding the box, and Hajee was trying to break it open with the chisel, now shown to me. I arrested Hajee. Busheer and the third man ran out into the hall. I gave an alarm and witness Govind Narayen came up. I made over Hajee into his charge and went into the hall to look for Busheer and his companion. Just then I heard Govind give an alarm, "I am struck with a chisel." I ran back into the bath-room and found Hajee had got out of Govind's hold. Govind was bleeding from his chest and right hand. I seized Hajee again and he dragged me under complainant's cot. Meanwhile some people came in and they brought a light, Police Constable Sheikh Ibrahim Cadur was one of them, and he came under the cot, seized prisoner and then we all came out. In the room were complainant, Govind Narayen, and Tikaram. I told the sepoy what had happened, and he took the prisoner, Govind, and me to Jemadar Ramprasad at No. 1 Kamateepoora, and the jemadar with us to our house. We again went into the room. Complainant was with us and so was Tikaram. I informed the jemadar of what had happened, and Govind also stated that Hajee had struck him with the chisel. Hajee, on enquiry, said he was brought to the house by complainant's servant Busheer. Complainant next tried to open her cupboard in the room but she found that its lock was in disorder. The police then left with the prisoner. About five days afterwards the same jemadar brought Busheer to our house. Hajee was also immediately brought over. Hajee again stated that Busheer had taken him to complainant's house to commit theft. Busheer heard this. He denied knowing anything of the matter. Both the prisoners spoke Mussulmanee language. The police then left with the prisoners. On Thursday morning, while the jemadar was at complainant's house, we inspected the whole of complainant's premises, and we found all the doors and windows leading to her bed-room open. A window of a side room adjoining the verandah, where I was sleeping, was broken open, two of its venetians being displaced. I had closed and secured this window the previous night before going to sleep; as also the other doors and windows.

After the examination of several witnesses the magistrate committed the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The following advertisement appeared recently in the *Standard*:—

Wanted,—a general servant, middle age; wages £12, all found. A comfortable home for a respectable woman. No chignons nor drunkenness required: the head would be preferred adorned inside.—Apply——Street.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT A PARSEE TRUST.

The complaint at the instance of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy against Sorabjee Merwanjee for refusing to give up his office as secretary of the trust estate under the complainant's grandfather's will (that of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy) came on before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police office on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Mr. Chalk) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thakoordass for the defence.

On the case being called,

The Magistrate asked Mr. Mayhew what was to be done—whether he was to send the defendant to the Sessions or whether there could not be any amicable settlement of the case, on the defendant agreeing to leave the premises.

Mr. Mayhew said that after that expression of opinion he hoped it would not be necessary to press the case. Only one of two courses was open to his clients,—either to have the defendant convicted of criminal trespass or to kick him downstairs themselves after warning him off.

The Magistrate—You are aware it is not very bad law that if a man comes into your house and remains against your will you can remove him by any force necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Mayhew—No doubt. I have explained that; but people in this country unfortunately prefer to have an expression of a magistrate rather than take the law into their own hands. They have no wish to put ignominy on the defendant, but it is certain this man has been dismissed and still continues to go there, and, if he continues, there will be a disturbance.

The Magistrate—I am inviting a somewhat irregular discussion, but only in the hope that it will lead to a settlement.

Mr. Thakoordass—The information laid before your Worship does not lay before the Court all the facts of the case—in some respects I may say it is greatly incorrect.

The Magistrate—This is not an occasion when we can go into the merits of the dispute between the parties. I have made a suggestion, somewhat irregular, in the interests of peace, but if you are to discuss it in a hostile manner, then we must go on with the case. If you can offer terms I shall be glad.

Mr. Thakoordass said the nature of the case was this:—The defendant was appointed secretary of the fund by the four trustees, whereas his notice of dismissal was signed only by three of them. The disagreement that had been rife among the trustees was well known, and had been reduced to writing, in the form of a circular; and the cause of this defence was, that were his client on a notice from three trustees to give up the charge given him by four trustees he might be liable for neglect of duty. The fourth trustee did not concur in the dismissal but had protested against it, and yet in the face of that protest the three others had instituted this vexatious prosecution in order to scare away his client from doing his duty. The four trustees had not agreed in the dismissal, and he would quote a case in which the protest of the fourth partner held good against notice given by the three other partners.

The Magistrate remarked that that was a different case, as the trustees were not partners; but, at all events, he added, if no terms were to be offered the case would be proceeded with.

Mr. Thakoordas said the terms he proposed were these—that if the three trustees got the consent of the fourth to the dismissal, his client was ready and willing to give up charge.

Mr. Mayhew said the prosecution did not know that the fourth trustee was protesting, and if there was any doubt he would ask the Court to summon him there. But with respect to the concurrence of the fourth trustee, Mr. Mayhew said the law was that the majority of trustees could bind the minority, and quoted a case to that effect; and then went on to say that it was not likely the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy would come into Court to defend the accused who was acting against the wishes of the other trustees.

The Magistrate remarked that he fancied Mr. Thakoordass's client was relying on Mr. Byramjee's willingness to come. Besides Mr. Byramjee could be made to come if necessary.

Mr. Mayhew said that the accused had been dismissed by three trustees and still remained in office in the belief that Mr. Byramjee approved of what he was doing, but if he resigned the charge there would be an end to the matter.

The Magistrate observed that for the sake of peace defendant might give up attending at the office of the trustees without resigning any of his rights.

Mr. Thakoordass again referred to Mr. Byramjee's protest, when

Mr. Mayhew replied he did not care for that, and would like, as would the other trustees, to hear it from Mr. Byramjee's own lips.

The Magistrate remarked that this was not a matter which they ought to have long depositions upon, but was one which ought to be settled by friends, being among sensible men.

Mr. Thakoordass—The facts have not been fully brought forward.

The Magistrate—Nor I hope, Mr. Thakoordass, will it be necessary to have them fully brought forward here. The conduct of the trustees may be good, bad or indifferent, but that is nothing to me, and if this accused person will persist in trespassing in a place where he is a servant and not a master, that is an offence; but it is a matter that should not be proceeded with in this Court.

Mr. Thakoordass—With deference to your opinion on law I submit that if a man is employed by four masters and dismissed by three he is not legally dismissed.

The Magistrate—If you think my law is wrong you can go to the High Court and get it reversed.

Mr. Thakoordass referred to the case of Donaldson vs. Williams, 2 vol. Law Reports, new series, Exchequer, p. 173; and then went on to say that if his Worship thought there should be a settlement, his client was willing to give up his office to the three trustees if relieved from all responsibility to the fourth.

Mr. Mayhew said, in reply to the Court, that the three trustees would accept that responsibility. They had been anxious not to put ignominy on the defendant, to call in a sepoy, turn him out or cause any personal squabble, and had dealt with him only by paper. They were willing to pay him for his services and let him go in peace, but he would not have money,—he was very singular in that respect, and did not seem to admire money. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—That certainly is curious.

Mr. Thakoordass said he was instructed his client had a letter from the fourth trustee.

Mr. Mayhew—We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Thakoordass proceeded to say that Mr. Byramjee still recognized the defendant as secretary, and had informed him that he had actually protested against his dismissal; and if the matter was proceeded with it could not be concluded before the arrival of Mr. Prentis, because he had been arbitrator in the trust fund and would be an invaluable witness for the defence.

The Magistrate—I am not going to hear things of that sort. If there are four trustees lawfully acting, three of them are sufficient to evict the secretary, but it is incompetent for one trustee and a hired servant to sit in judgment on the other three trustees. That part of their dispute must go to a civil court.

Mr. Thakoordass—The proper course for these trustees would be go to the High Court.

The Magistrate—No man is entitled to violently introduce himself into a place among his masters, and if he thinks he can ride so roughshod, I should say there are more summary powers for evicting him than coming to the police court.

Mr. Mayhew said he had been anxious such an expression of opinion should come from his Worship, and had said that, until it did, they should deal with the defendant on paper. If it became necessary, he might expect to be dealt with in a manner not so easy as hitherto, but he should think that after that expression of his Worship's opinion, Mr. Thakoordass would have no other course open to him but to advise his client to adopt it.

In the course of some other conversation in a similar strain,

The Magistrate said three trustees had enough power to dismiss the defendant, and were perfectly entitled to turn him out of their office. For any real wrong done to him he would have his remedy elsewhere. But being a servant in that office, he must not assume of his own right to be master. It was quite absurd for him to refuse to resign because the fourth trustee had not dismissed him. He would adjourn the case for a week to give the defendant time to propose terms, but it was quite a farce if he thought he could dictate the terms of his dismissal. Three trustees had dismissed him, and if he presumed to enter the office he would be a trespasser.

The case was then adjourned for a week.

The wit deservedly won his bet, who in company when every one was bragging of his tall relations, wagered that he himself had a brother twelve feet high. He said he had two half brothers, each measuring six feet.

A CINCINNATI paper tells of a charitable man in that city who keeps a pair of dogs chained at his front door so that poor people who stop to "get a bite" can be accommodated without taking the trouble to go into the house.

FRENCH WIT.—It having been proposed to give a medal for the late sorties from Paris, a National Guard remarked that he always knew every medal had its reverse, but he had yet to learn that every reverse had its medal.—*Morning Post.*

BOMBAY AND SIND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1871 and 30th April 1871:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts. To Apl. 30th, 1871.	Total Treasury Receipts. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1871.	....	(3,338,040)	(3,412,028)
Land Revenue	3,585,000	171,299	155,668
Tributes	90,000	11,681	11,339
Forest	124,000	9,588	9,311
Excise	445,000	26,816	29,366
Assessed Taxes	1 0,400	16,070	10,924
Customs	770,000	49,121	61,238
Salt	720,000	75,105	82,663
Opium	2,251,800	146,409	200,040
Stamps	540,000	37,687	43,395
Mint	20,000	523	6,503
Law and Justice	88,800	2,952	4,373
Police	...	...	1,492
Marine	93,700	1,411	1,073
Education	...	...	615
Interest	78,000	2,281	2,349
Miscellaneous	167,200	1,768	2,413
Total Revenue ... £	9,093,900	552,702	622,762

Decrease £70,060.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	...	19,807	19,204
Public Works	...	4,329	17,487
Miscellaneous Loans	...	10,736	1,203
Funds, Service	...	2,095	1,779
Provincial Services	...	114,811	42,721
Funds, Marine	...	4,543	5,447
Deposits	...	41,343	38,554
Savings' Banks	...	8,705	9,852
Mint Certificates	...	23,836	302,179
Local Remittances	...	733,118	1,171,607
Railways	...	318,525	820,121
Advances Recoverable	...	11,797	15,035
Account Current, London	...	21,023	108,831
Account Current, India, Post Office	...	9,940	11,530
Account Current, India, Telegraph	...	6,855	6,833
Account Current, India, other Accounts	...	204,924	32,759
Account Current, other Governments	...	93,120	323
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	...	9,906	10,164
Money Orders, other Governments	...	...	5,248
Other Receipts		1,641,533	2,120,885
Total ... £		5,532,275	6,155,675

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments. To April 30th, 1871	Total Treasury Payments. Same time last year.
EXPENDITURE.	£.	£.	£.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	95,070	286	......
Refunds and Drawback	93,000	5,809	5,121
Land Revenue	709,600	35,329	37,844
Forest	80,930	4,420	4,435
Excise	67,700	2,797	2,700
Assessed Taxes	6,000	436	430
Customs	89,700	7,160	7,334
Salt	34,500	2,547	2,729
Opium	2,900	221	180
Stamps and Stationery	33,000	1,988	2,323
Mint	23,000	1,702	1,884
Administration	169,200	13,824	15,458
Minor Departments	13,600	604	552
Law and Justice	449,900	35,729	40,766
Police	......	......	28,150
Marine	241,900	9,178	14,344
Education	......	......	6,522
Ecclesiastical	34,000	3,010	2,980
Medical	26,100	3,021	6,977
Stationery and Printing	......	......	1,766
Political Agencies	107,400	12,538	6,940
Allowances (Treaty)	699,500	6,650	8,759
Superannuations	131,000	8,706	8,601
Miscellaneous	207,600	17,809	5,330
Allotment for Provincial Services	901,200	75,100	......
Total Expenditure .... £	4,216,700	248,864	212,122

Increase £36,742.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	...	205,481	229,405
Public Works	...	119,830	142,926
Miscellaneous Loans	...	1,127	......
Funds, Service	...	345	318
Provincial Services	...	68,701	31,631
Funds, Services	...	2,857	5,307
Deposits	...	43,568	24,130
Savings' Banks	...	17,451	12,872
Mint Certificates	...	23,441	252,798
Local Remittances	...	776,722	1,097,110
Railways	...	110,168	206,359
Advances Recoverable	...	15,911	51,529
Account Current, London	...	278,936	166,904
Account Current, India, Post Office	...	10,404	13,371
Account Current, India, Telegraph	...	7,722	4,063
Account Current, India, other Accounts	...	29,494	133,640
Account Current, other Governments	...	35,963	18,990
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	...	18,795	18,409
Money Orders, other Governments	...	......	5,581
Other Payments	...	1,761,350	2,415,348
Balance on 30th April 1871	...	3,517,061	3,528,205
Total ......£		5,532,275	6,155,675

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending Apl. 30th, 1871.	1870.	Apl. 1871 with Apl. 1870. Inc.	Apl. 1871 with Apl. 1870. Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	171,299	155,668	15,631	...
Tributes	11,681	11,339	342	...
Forest	9,588	9,311	277	...
Excise	26,816	29,366	...	2,550
Assessed Taxes	16,070	10,924	5,146	...
Customs	49,121	61,238	...	12,117
Salt	75,105	82,663	...	7,558
Opium	146,400	200,040	...	53,640
Stamps	37,687	43,395	...	5,708
Mint	523	6,503	...	5,980
Law and Justice	2,952	4,373	...	1,421
Police	...	1,492	...	1,492
Marine	1,411	1,073	338	...
Education	...	615	...	615
Interest	2,281	2,349	...	68
Miscellaneous	1,768	2,413	...	645
Total Revenue......£	552,702	622,762	21,734	91,794

RECEIPTS.

Decrease in April 1871 ....£70,060.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending Apr. 30th, 1871.	1870.	Apr. 1871 with Apr. 1870. Inc.	Apr. 1871 with Apr. 1870. Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest on Service Funds	286	...	286	...
Refunds and Drawback	5,809	5,121	688	...
Land Revenue	35,329	37,844	...	2,515
Forest	4,420	4,435	...	15
Excise	2,797	2,700	97	...
Assessed Taxes	436	430	6	...
Customs	7,160	7,334	...	174
Salt	2,547	2,729	...	182
Opium	221	180	41	...
Stamps and Stationery	1,988	2,323	...	335
Mint	1,702	1,884	...	182
Administration	13,824	15,458	...	1,634
Minor Departments	604	552	52	...
Law and Justice	35,729	40,766	2,867	...
Police	...	28,150	...	28,150
Marine	9,178	14,344	...	5,166
Education	...	6,522	...	6,522
Ecclesiastical	3,010	2,980	30	...
Medical	3,021	6,977	..	3,956
Stationery and Printing	...	1,766	...	1,766
Political Agencies	12,538	6,940	5,598	...
Allowances (Treaty)	6,650	8,759	...	2,109
Superannuations	8,706	8,601	105	...
Miscellaneous	17,809	5,330	12,479	...
Allotments for Provincial Service	75,100	...	75,100	...
Total Expenditure......£	248,864	212,122	94,482	57,740

DISBURSEMENTS.

Increase in April 1871 ....£36,742.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.
Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 7th June 1871

AN INDIGNANT GOD.

(*Englishman.*)

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I am the Vishnoo God carved in stone at the Museum, being the most sacred deity collected by the scientific English gentlemen for purposes of adoration. Every day crowds of pious women come to make prostrations before me, with many cries asking for blessings and babies, as also nose-rings and bangles. These things I bestow with due consideration to their husbands' interests and my celestial glory. Other minor stone divinities from different parts of India are not without their worshippers, and so a multitude is assembled within these walls. Our glory is continued and magnified by the beneficence of the British Government. But one injustice has been done to us, which it is required of you to remove. The list of visitors to this Museum does not specify how many come to look at owls (uncomfortably filled with straw), and how many come to prostrate themselves before the only true Hindoo gods, by which omission more honour may be done to a wild cat than is done to Brama. Separate lists should therefore be furnished to the public, showing exactly the number of church-going and animal-going people who visit this Museum.

VISHNOO,
Calcutta, 1871. (Highly carved.)

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. SCHALCH, on Saturday (June 3), introduced the bill to impose a road cess on immoveable property, in a lucid speech, which will be found below. The hon. gentleman hoped that the objectionable section 19 would be got rid of by the select committee, and explained that half an anna in the rupee of rental was the maximum cess, and that in some cases a much less rate would suffice. Nearly every member spoke, and the bill elicited an amount of disapproval.

Baboo Degumber Mitter said that he saw no necessity for a bill of the nature. Bengal, in his opinion, was well provided with roads and means of communication.

Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore was of opinion that the bill was a direct infraction of the Permanent Settlement.

Mr. Thomson vindicated the policy of the Bengal Government in the matter.

Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan gave his adhesion to the bill, and pointed out certain amendments which seemed to be called for.

Mr. Bernard replied to some of the objections raised and entered into statistics in regard to the salt tax.

Mr. Bayley followed, and replied to some of the objections raised by Baboo Degumber Mitter more particularly.

The Advocate General rose to correct a statement made by Rajah Jotendro Mohun that Sir Barnes Peacock was in favour of the Permanent Settlement system.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed what had fallen from the preceding speakers, and entered into a variety of questions connected with the subject.

Mr. Schalch was called upon to reply but declined the honour, excusing himself on the ground that as every point had been exhaustively entered into by previous speakers, nothing was left for him to touch upon.

The Council sat for 3½ hours.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

REPORT OF THE BENGAL CESS COMMITTEE.

The *Englishman* of the 5th inst. publishes a first instalment of the report of the committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to consider and report upon the best method of raising taxation from local sources for local purposes. The following paragraphs represent the proposal of the committee in regard to a land-tax:—

In the long discussions on the question of principle which preceded the despatch of the Secretary of State, it has all long been assumed that, whatever might be the ultimate form in which local taxation might be proposed, a tax upon land would necessarily be a prominent part in the scheme.

Starting then from the assumption that to whatever extent other schemes for raising revenue might be proposed, a land cess would form a leading feature in any plan for local taxation, the committee addressed themselves, in the first place, to the task of devising a plan by which a tax might be levied upon land.

The first question was, what should be adopted as the basis upon which the land cess could most fairly be calculated? Three courses have been suggested as possible; the tax might be in proportion to the Government revenue; or to rental, as originally proposed by the Government of India; or with reference to the acreage, gross or cultivated.

The first of these courses, that which would base the cess on the Government revenue of the estates, was at once rejected as unfair. The Government revenue of estates does not now bear any fixed proportion to their value. In some estates the Government revenue may be 90 per cent., and in others only 5 per cent., or even less of the revenue of the zemindar. So that in the case of a tax levied in proportion to the Government revenue borne by each State, not only would there be enormous inequality of incidence, but the heaviest demand would fall precisely on those estates where the Government revenue bears the largest proportion to the gross proceeds, and where accordingly the zemindar has the smallest margin, and is least able to meet the demand.

In choosing between the other two bases of taxation which offer themselves, namely, acreage and rental, two things had to be considered: first, the means we have of obtaining accurate statistics regarding them; and secondly, their respective value as indexes of the ability of an estate to bear taxation.

. . . .

Acreage we must put aside as the basis of our land cess on the ground that information regarding it is practically unattainable.

The adoption of a system of taxation based upon acreage being thus deemed impossible, the committee next considered how it might be possible to take rental as the basis to be worked upon.

Although the Collector has no information regarding the rental of the estates and tenures in his district, yet that information certainly exists in the books and accounts of the persons to whom the rental is paid. All, therefore, that has to be provided for in this case is, that the Collector should have the means of enforcing the submission of information which already exists. This seemed to the committee a comparatively easy problem—the details of the proposed solution of it will be afterwards given—and the facility of obtaining information regarding rental appeared to the committee a strong recommendation for its adoption as the basis of their scheme of taxation.

But it appeared also to the committee that in itself rental was a more equitable basis than acreage. It is true there are inequalities of rent; some ryots pay higher rates and some pay lower rates; but so also are their inequalities in the value of different lands. A tax based upon acreage assumes that every acre is of equally good quality and equally able to bear its cess,—an assumption which is much farther from the truth than that involved in the adoption of rental, namely, that rent is always in proportion to productiveness. In fact, since the primary cause of difference in rates of rent is difference in productiveness, it may reasonably be assumed that the rent of ryot's holding does, to some extent at least, bear a proportion to its ability to pay land-tax.

So far as regards the zemindar or tenure-holder, it is plain that rental is an absolutely accurate measure of his ability to pay tax; and so far as regards the ryot it does not appear to the committee to be an assumption very wide of the truth to consider the rent of his land an index of its capacity for tax. They feel confident that the people themselves who have to bear the tax, especially the ryots who have for ages been accustomed to pay cesses and abwabs upon their rents, will be far more ready to recognize and admit the fairness of a tax levied in that way than one based upon that indefinite and disputable item, the area of their holdings; and they have for all these reasons determined to adopt rental as the basis of their proposed scheme of taxation.

. . . .

As to the principles of taxation, therefore, the committee sum up their conclusions as follows—

(1.) The basis of the land tax is to be the rental of the lands upon which it is assessed.

(2.) The ryots are to pay part of the tax in proportion to the rent of their holdings.

(3.) The receivers of rent (including in that term the zemindar and all his intermediate tenants to whom parts of the right originally vested in him have been transferred) are also to pay a share of the tax; and the distribution of the share among them is to be in proportion to the profit they severally derive from the land.

(4.) The whole of the collections are to be made through the zemindars.

In the discussion of the details it will be seen how these principles are extended to the case of lands for which rent is not received or not paid.

SIMLA.

3RD JUNE.

The projected Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the new Department of Agriculture and Commerce, have formed the leading topics of conversation here for the past week. A scheme for the former has been drawn up and submitted for approval to His Excellency the Viceroy. It would, of course, be premature to say whether this approval will be accorded, but this much, I believe, may be stated with perfect confidence, that the main features of the plan will be carried out. A force, consisting of some twelve or fifteen thousand men, organized in three divisions, commanded respectively by Major-Generals McMurdo, Travers, and Fraser-Tytler, will be brought out on the great undulating plain near Ghaziabad to be exercised in the different movements required of an army in the field. That they will in all probability be out under canvas for a period of some three months, during a portion of which time they will be under the personal command of Lord Napier of Magdala, completes all that is as yet generally known. It may certainly be surmised that the troops composing this force will be drawn in part from the military stations of Ambala, Meerut, Delhi, Moradabad, and Muttra, and be supplemented by those corps which will have to pass through Ghaziabad on their way to relieve others to the north or south. However little good the actual movements will do the troops, or however feeble a rehearsal of serious operations the camp may prove, this much is pretty certain, that it will teach the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department one or two things regarding the capacity of officers in responsible positions which they did not know before. Shouting out words of command in a familiar rotation on an inspection day is a comparatively easy task, but when it comes to having to *know* what to do next, as well as knowing how to do it—it is a very different thing.

Three months out in the open in one's uniform is rather an expensive affair. Fancy to have to meet four times a week for a like period in your evening clothes, and then just suppose that it would cost you upwards of a hundred and twenty pounds to buy a new suit, and you will be able to regard the Camp of Exercise from a subaltern's point of view. Yet the idea of giving officers compensation for this wear and tear would be indignantly scouted by the public, I have no doubt. Besides this there is another serious consideration of the same character. Every mess will be expected to keep "open house," every one will be an honorary member of every one else's mess, and there will be a constant succession of big dinners. There will be ladies and visitors in the camp, and the consequence of this will be balls. Now balls in any ordinary station are the natural product of the cold weather, but then ordinary stations do not contain the staffs of a Commander-in-Chief and three Divisional Generals, together with thirteen or fourteen different regiments. But forbid that I should merit the character of an alarmist. The camp, if not broken up within the first week by an alarm of cholera, will probably be a success, and certainly, if I may say so without disrespect, a great lark.

You will be interested to learn that the Rajah of Kangra has returned to his own valley after paying us a short visit of about one week, and putting the Government of India to the expense of firing seven guns both on his arrival and departure. His Highness had a good long tail, which quite affected prices in the bazaar and our limited supply of water, so that our best wishes went with him when he returned to his own place.

Last night was given at Inverarom one of the prettiest and pleasantest balls there have ever been in Simla. The hosts were the "Happy Bachelors of H. E. Viceroy's Staff;" and a number of brilliantly-lighted and prettily-decorated rooms, with the slipperiest of floors and a good company that meant dancing, gave all the requisites of a merry evening. Lots of nice little wayside nooks and corners, where *vis-à-vis* couches or a

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couple of chairs were sure to be found, and a garden lighted up with Chinese lanterns, gave facilities for other employment.

"For some, in close recess apart.
Courted the ladies of their heart,
Nor courted them in vain :
For often in the" dancing " hour
Victorious Love asserts his power
O'er coldness and disdain."

No, no, I shall not mention names.

The Gun Club is gradually getting into shape, I hear. There is no difficulty about getting members, but the thing is to get pigeons, which are either too tame or too dear. Shooting matches at Annandale will be a break on the monotony of croquet, and will give the "horrid men" something to do, for now the ladies have it all their own away. Picking up arrows at archery meetings with wide shots flying about your hat and into your legs is capital fun, but, like scolloped oysters overnight or conjugal endearments in company, one can have too much of it. There is a great deal of cricket down at Annandale this season, playing twice a week generally. To-day rather an oddly assorted match is being played—The Artillery and Civil Service *versus* The World. Why the Gunners and Civilians are supposed to constitute a peculiar people, I cannot say. A very strong team played the Volunteers last Saturday, and only allowed the score something like twenty-five.

There is a great deal of sickness here at present, especially among the *dhobies*, who seem to have got hold of some epidemic of their own. We are getting quite accustomed to hearing that our *dhobies* are dead, and whenever we find our supply of pocket handkerchiefs running short, ask, as a matter of course, whether the *dhobie* is dead again, and are sure to be answered in the affirmative. Fever is really very rife, owing, I suppose, to the unseasonable rain, and a number of people who came up here in perfect health are quite laid up with it. When I commenced this letter I inwardly resolved that, for once, the weather question should not be alluded to; but I now find it absolutely impossible to avoid it in the sad scarcity of straw for this weekly brick. Well then, the weather is improving, and now that it is almost time for the rains, heat and flies appear to be setting in. Clouds are still hovering about, but they are higher up and thinner than they have been lately. The climate of this place is becoming so uncertain and unhealthy, that I was told the other day it had been seriously discussed whether it would not be advisable not to abandon Simla for Ranikhet, but to move a little further into the interior to Mashobrah or Fagoo. I question very much whether the change would be an improvement for, if I am not mistaken, there is more rain at both those places than there is here, and consequently, I fancy, there would be more fever and sickness. One object would be attained—we should get rid of the putrid bazaars, for a time only though, as their existence in a great measure depends on the crowd of visitors and Government people, and these friends they would undoubtedly follow. There are rumours in the air of a *fête champêtre* on a grand scale at Annandale, to be given by the residents and visitors to Lord and Lady Mayo. The unceasing hospitality of their Excellencies well merits some return, and I know of no more graceful, at the same time more enjoyable, way of effecting this than by the above-mentioned entertainment. It would, I presume, combine croquet, archery, and pigeon-shooting with dancing and banquetting, with possibly pony races and cricket to boot. Sky-races are talked of, to come off the week after next, but I am not aware that any definite arrangements have been made. One would have suppposed that Simla races, such as they are, come round quite often enough already.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ANTIMONY.—In December last a beautifully pure specimen of antimony was forwarded from the Home Department to that of Geological Survey for analysis and report. It was said to have been discovered in the Straits Settlement. The Geological Survey Departmental pronounced it of great purity and value, worth certainly £75 a ton in England. Government then made inquiries as to the precise site of the discovery. This was stated to be the island of Pulo Obin, in the Strait dividing Singapore from the mainland. But, alas! though a reward was offered for the discovery of antimony, not a scrap more was found on the island. The precious specimen had been found in Polo Obin, simply because some one had carried it there.—*Pioneer*, June 7.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—We learn from a correspondent at Beypore that the Rest House Superintendent, Mr. Hodson, died on Thursday last during a scuffle which took place at the rest house between him and a European named Sherry, who arrived there in search of employment, and who, it seems, was allowed to reside in the house. The deceased and Sherry were regaling themselves, and after a goodly quantity of country liquor had been consumed, it was agreed to have a "round" which resulted in the death of Hodson. After Hodson fell under the fatal blow, Sherry, unconscious of what had befallen his antagonist, endeavoured to lift him by the hair when he found Hodson dead, and informed the neighbours of the unfortunate occurrence. Hodson leaves a widow; he formerly belonged to the army and bore a good character.—*Madras Standard*, June 5.

AMONG the movements of troops published in the relief, we notice that the squadron 6th Bengal Cavalry, now on duty in Calcutta, is ordered to march to Morar on being relieved by a party of the 1st B. C. from that station. If we mistake not, this squadron only arrived at the Presidency in January, having marched from Cawnpore to relieve a detachment of the 11th Bengal Lancers. It will, therefore, have been marched 1,700 miles, and spent two consecutive drill seasons on the Grand Trunk Road before it again joins its head quarters. If it is necessary to have these Punjab horsemen in Calcutta, why should they not be supplied from the nearest corps? And why, when the 6th B. C. are marching *west*, should this squadron have been detached 700 miles *east*?—*Englishman*, June 6.

THE BATTLE OF DORKING: REMINISCENCES OF A VOLUNTEER.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

THE time seemed interminable while we lay thus inactive. We could not, of course, help peering over the bank to try and see what was going on; but there was nothing to be made out, for now a tremendous thunderstorm, which had been gathering all day, burst on us, and a torrent of almost blinding rain came down, which obscured the view even more than the smoke, while the crashing of the thunder and the glare of the lightning could be heard and seen even above the roar and flashing of the artillery. Once the mist lifted, and I saw for a minute an attack on Box Hill, on the other side of the gap on our left. It was like the scene at a theatre—a curtain of smoke all round and a clear gap in the centre, with a sudden gleam of evening sunshine lighting it up. The steep smooth slope of the hill was crowded with the dark-blue figures of the enemy, whom I now saw for the first time—an irregular outline in front, but very solid in rear: the whole body was moving forward by fits and starts, the men firing and advancing, the officers waving their swords, the columns closing up and gradually making way. Our people were almost concealed by the bushes at the top, whence the smoke and their fire could be seen proceeding: presently from these bushes on the crest came out a red line, and dashed down the brow of the hill, a flame of fire belching out from the front as it advanced. The enemy hesitated, gave way, and finally ran back in a confused crowd down the hill. Then the mist covered the scene, but the glimpse of this splendid charge was inspiriting, and I hoped we should show the same coolness when it came to our turn. It was about this time that our skirmishers fell back, a good many wounded, some limping along by themselves, others helped. The main body retired in very fair order, halting to turn round and fire; we could see a mounted officer of the Guards riding up and down encouraging them to be steady. Now came our turn. For a few minutes we saw nothing, but a rattle of bullets came through the rain and mist, mostly, however, passing over the bank. We began to fire in reply, stepping up against the bank to fire, and stooping down to load; but our brigade-major rode up with an order, and the word was passed through the men to reserve our fire. In a very few moments it must have been that, when ordered to stand, we could see the helmet-spikes and then the figures of the skirmishers as they came on: a lot of them there appeared to be, five or six deep I should say, but in loose order, each man stopping to aim and fire, and then coming forward a little. Just then the brigadier clattered on horseback up the lane. "Now then, gentlemen, give it them hot," he cried; and fire away we did, as fast as ever we were able. A perfect storm of bullets seemed to be flying about us too, and I thought each moment must be the last; escape seemed impossible, but I saw no one fall, for I was too busy, and so were we all, to look to the right or left, but loaded and fired as fast as I could. How long this went on I know not—it could not have been long; neither side could have lasted many minutes under such a fire, but it ended by the enemy gradually falling back, and as soon as we saw this we raised a tremendous shout, and some of us jumped up on the bank to give them our parting shots. Suddenly the order was passed down the line to cease firing, and we soon discovered the cause; a battalion of the Guards was charging obliquely across from our left across our front. It was, I expect, their flank attack as much as our fire which had turned back the enemy; and it was a splendid sight to see their steady line as they advanced slowly across the smooth lawn below us, firing as they went, but as steady as if on parade. We felt a great elation at this moment; it seemed as if the battle was won. Just then somebody called out to look to the wounded, and for the first time I turned to glance down the rank along the lane. Then I saw that we had not beaten back the attack without loss. Immediately before me lay Lawford of my office, dead on his back from a bullet through his forehead, his hand still grasping his rifle. At every step was some friend or acquaintance killed or wounded, and a few paces down the lane I found Travers, sitting with his back against the bank. A ball had gone through his lungs, and blood was coming from his mouth. I was lifting him, but the cry of agony he gave stopped me. I then saw that this was not his only wound; his thigh was smashed by a bullet (which must have hit him when standing on the bank), and the blood streaming down mixed in a muddy puddle with the rain-water under him. Still he could not be left here, so, lifting him up as well as I could, I carried him through the gate which led out of the lane at the back to where our camp hospital was in the rear. The movement must have caused him awful agony, for I could not support the broken thigh, and he could not restrain his groans, brave fellow though he was; but how I carried him at all I cannot make out, for he was a much bigger man than myself; but I had not gone far, one of a stream of our fellows, all on the same errand, when a bandsman and Wood met me, bringing a hurdle as a stretcher, and on this we placed him. Wood had just time to tell me that he had got a cart down in the hollow, and would endeavour to take off his master at once to Kingston, when a staff-officer rode up to call us to the ranks. "You really must not straggle in this way, gentlemen," he said; "pray keep your ranks." "But we can't leave our wounded to be trodden down and die," cried one of our fellows. "Beat off the enemy first, sir," he replied. "Gentlemen, do, pray, join your regiments, or we shall be a regular mob." And no doubt he did not speak too soon; for besides our fellows straggling to the rear, lots of volunteers from the regiments in reserve were running forward to help, till the whole ground was dotted with groups of men. I hastened back to my post, but I had just time to notice that all the ground in our rear was occupied by a thick mass of troops, much more numerous than in the morning, and a column was moving down to the left of our line, to the ground now held by the Guards. All this time, although the musketry had slackened, the artillery fire seemed heavier than ever; the shells screamed overhead or burst around; and I confess to feeling quite a relief at getting back to the friendly shelter of the lane. Looking over the bank, I noticed for the first time the frightful execution our fire had created. The space in front was thickly strewed with dead and badly wounded, and beyond the bodies of the fallen enemy could just be seen—for it was now getting dusk—the bear-skins and red coats of our own gallant Guards scattered over the slope, and marking the line of their victorious advance. But hardly a minute could have passed in thus looking over the field, when our brigade-major came moving up the lane on foot (I suppose his horse had been shot), crying "Stand to your arms, Volunteers! they're coming on again;" and we found ourselves a second time engaged in a hot musketry fire. How long it went on I cannot now remember, but we could distinguish clearly the thick line of skirmishers, about sixty paces off, and mounted officers among them; and we seemed to be keeping them well in check, for they were quite exposed to our fire, while we were protected nearly up to our shoulders, when—I know not how—I became sensible that something had gone wrong. "We are taken in flank!" called out some one; and looking along the left, sure enough there were dark figures jumping over the bank into the lane and firing up along our line. The volunteers in reserve, who had come down to take the place of the Guards, must have given way at this point; the enemy's skirmishers had got through our line, and turned our left flank. How the next move came about I cannot recollect, or whether it was without orders, but in a short time we found ourselves out of the lane and drawn up in a straggling line about thirty yards in rear of it—at our end, that is, the other flank had fallen back a good deal more—and the enemy were lining the hedge, and numbers of them passing over and forming up on our side. Beyond our left a confused mass were retreating, firing as they went, followed by the advancing line of the enemy. We stood in this way for a short space, firing at random as fast as we could. Our colonel and major must have been shot, for there was no one to give an order, when somebody on horseback called out from behind—I think it must have been the brigadier—"Now, then, Volunteers! give a British cheer, and go at them—charge!" and, with a shout, we rushed at the enemy. Some of them ran, some stopped to meet us, and for a moment it was a real hand-to-hand fight. I felt a sharp sting in my leg, as I drove my bayonet right through the man in front of me. I confess I shut my eyes, for I just got a glimpse of the poor wretch as he fell back, his eyes starting out of his head, and, savage though we were, the sight was almost too horrible to look at. But the struggle was over in a second, and we had cleared the ground again right up to the rear hedge of the lane. Had we gone on, I believe we might have recovered the lane too, but we were now all out of order; there was no one to say what to do; the enemy began to line the hedge and open fire, and they were streaming past our left; and how it came about I know not, but we found ourselves falling back towards our right rear, scarce any semblance of a line remaining, and the volunteers who had given way on our left mixed up with us, and adding to the confusion. It was now nearly dark. On the slopes which we were retreating to was a large mass of reserves drawn up in columns. Some of the leading files of these, mistaking us for the enemy, began firing at us; our fellows, crying out to them to stop, ran towards their ranks, and in a few moments the whole slope of the hill became a scene of confusion that I cannot attempt to describe, regiments and detachments mixed up in hopeless disorder. Most of us, I believe, turned towards the enemy and fired away our few remaining cartridges; but it was too late to take aim, fortunately for us, or the guns which the enemy had brought up through the gap, and were firing point-blank, would have done more damage. As it was, we could see little more than the bright flashes of their fire. In our confusion we had jammed up a line regiment immediately behind us, and its colonel and some staff-officers were in vain trying to make a passage for it, and their shouts to us to march to the rear and clear a road could be heard above the roar of the guns and the confused babel of sound. At last a mounted officer pushed his way through, followed by a company in sections, the men brushing past with firm-set faces, as if on a desperate task; and the battalion, when it got clear, appeared to deploy and advance down the slope. I have also a dim recollection of seeing the Life Guards trot past the front, and push on towards the town—a last desperate attempt to save the day—before we left the field. Our adjutant, who had got separated from our flank of the regiment in the confusion, now came up, and managed to lead us, or at any rate some of us, up to the crest of the hill in the rear, to re-form, as he said; but there we met a vast crowd of volunteers, militia, and waggons, all hurrying rearward from the direction of the big house, and we were borne in the stream for a mile at least before it was possible to stop. At last the adjutant led to us to an open space a little off the line of fugitives, and there we reformed the remains of the companies. Telling us to halt, he rode off to try and obtain orders, and find out where the rest of our brigade was. From this point, a spur of high ground running off from the main plateau, we looked down through the dim twilight into the battle-field below. Artillery fire was still going on. We could see the flashes from the guns on both sides, and now and then a stray shell came screaming up and burst near us, but we were beyond the sound of musketry. This halt first gave us time to think about what had happened. The long day of expectancy had been succeeded by the excitement of battle; and when each minute may be your last, you do not think much about other people, nor when you are facing another man with a rifle have you time to consider whether he or you are the invader, or that you are fighting for your home and hearths. All fighting is pretty much alike, I suspect, as to sentiment, when once it begins. But now we had time for reflection; and although we did not yet quite understand how far the day had gone against us, an uneasy feeling of self-condemnation must have come up in the minds of most of us; while, above all, we now began to realise what the loss of this battle meant to the country. Then, too, we knew not what had become of all our wounded comrades. Reaction, too, set in after the fatigue and excitement. For myself, I had found out for the first time that besides the bayonet-wound in my leg, a bullet had gone through my left arm, just below the shoulder, and outside the bone. I remember feeling something like a blow just when we lost the lane, but the wound passed unnoticed till now, when the bleeding had stopped and the shirt was sticking to the wound.

This half-hour seemed an age, and while we stood on this knoll the endless tramp of men and rumbling of carts along the downs beside us told their own tale. The whole army was falling back. At last we could discern the adjutant riding up to us out of the dark. The army was to retreat, and take up a position on Epsom Downs, he said; we should join in the march, and try and find our brigade in the morning; and so we turned into the throng again, and made our way on as best we could. A few scraps of news he gave us as he rode alongside of our leading section; the army had held its position well for a time, but the enemy had at last broken through the line between us and Guildford, as well as in our front, and had poured his men through the point gained, throwing the line into confusion, and the first army corps near Guildford were also falling back to avoid being out-flanked. The regular troops were holding the rear; we were to push on as fast as possible to get out of their way, and allow them to make an orderly retreat in the morning. The gallant old lord commanding our corps had been badly wounded early in the day, he heard, and carried off the field. The Guards had suffered dreadfully; the household cavalry had ridden down the cuirassiers, but had got into broken ground and been awfully cut up. Such were the scraps of news passed down our weary column. What had become of our wounded no one knew, and no one liked to ask. So we trudged on. It must have been midnight when we reached Leatherhead. Here we left the open ground and took to the road, and the block became greater. We pushed our way painfully along; several trains passed slowly ahead along the railway by the roadside, containing the wounded, we supposed—such of them, at least, as were lucky enough to be picked up. It was daylight when we got to Epsom. The night had been bright and clear after the storm, with a cool air, which, blowing through my soaking clothes, chilled me to the bone. My wounded leg was stiff and sore, and I was ready to drop with exhaustion and hunger. Nor were my comrades in much better case; we had eaten nothing since breakfast the day before, and the bread we had put by had been washed away by the storm: only a little pulp remained at the bottom of my bag. The tobacco was all too wet to smoke. In this plight we were creeping along, when the adjutant guided us into a field by the roadside to rest a while, and we lay down exhausted on the sloppy grass. The roll was here taken, and only 180 answered out of nearly 500 present on the morning of the battle. How many of these were killed and wounded no one could tell; but it was certain many must have got separated in the confusion of the evening. While resting here, we saw pass by, in the crowd of vehicles and men, a cart laden with commissariat stores, driven by a man in uniform. "Food!" cried some one, and a dozen volunteers jumped up and surrounded the cart. The driver tried to whip them off; but he was pulled off his seat, and the contents of the cart thrown out in an instant. They were preserved meats in tins, which we tore open with our bayonets. The meat had been cooked before, I think; at any rate we devoured it. Shortly after this a general came by with three or four staff-officers. He stopped and spoke to our adjutant, and then rode into the field. "My lads," said he, "you shall join my division for the present: fall in, and follow the regiment that is now passing." We tose up, fell in by companies, each about twenty strong, and turned once more into the stream moving along the road;—regiments, detachments, single volunteers or militiamen, country people making off, some with bundles, some without, a few in carts, but most on foot; here and there waggons of stores, with men sitting wherever there was room, others crammed with wounded so[illegible] horses falling, or c[illegible] road. In the tow[illegible] was even worse, for all the houses seemed full of volunteers and militiamen, wounded or resting, or trying to find food, and the streets were almost choked up. Some officers were in vain trying to restore order, but the task seemed a hopeless one. One or two volunteer regiments which had arrived from the north the previous night, and had been halted here for orders, were drawn up along the roadside steadily enough, and some of the retreating regiments, including ours, may have preserved the semblance of discipline, but for the most part the mass pushing to the rear was a mere mob. The regulars, or what remained of them, were now, I believe, all in the rear, to hold the advancing enemy in check. A few officers among such a crowd could do nothing. To add to the confusion, several houses were being emptied of the wounded brought here the night before, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, some in carts, some being carried to the railway by men. The groans of these poor fellows as they were jostled through the street went to our hearts, selfish though fatigue and suffering had made us. At last, following the guidance of a staff-officer who was standing to show the way, we turned off from the main London road and took that towards Kingston. Here the crush was less, and we managed to move along pretty steadily. The air had been cooled by the storm, and there was no dust. We passed through a village where our new general had seized all the public-houses, and taken possession of the liquor; and each regiment as it came up was halted, and each man got a drink of beer, served out by companies. Whether the owner got paid, I know not, but it was like nectar. It must have been about one o'clock in the afternoon that we came in sight of Kingston. We had been on our legs sixteen hours, and had got over about twelve miles of ground. There is a hill a little south of the Surbiton station, covered then mostly with villas, but open at the western extremity, where there was a clump of trees on the summit. We had diverged from the road towards this, and here the general halted us and disposed the line of the division along his front, facing to the south-west, the right of the line reaching down to the Thames, the left extending along the southern slope of the hill, in the direction of the Epsom road by which we had come. We were nearly in the centre, occupying the knoll just in front of the general, who dismounted on the top and tied his horse to a tree. It is not much of a hill, but commands an extensive view over the flat country around; and as we lay wearily on the ground we could see the Thames glistening like a silver field in the bright sunshine, the palace at Hampton Court; the bridge at Kingston, and the old church tower rising above the haze of the town, with the woods of Richmond Park behind it. To most of us the scene could not but call up the associations of happy days of peace—days now ended and peace destroyed through national infatuation. We did not say this to each other, but a deep depression had come upon us, partly due to weakness and fatigue, no doubt, but we saw that another stand was going to be made, and we had no longer any confidence in ourselves. If we could not hold our own when stationary in line, on a good position, but had been broken up into rabble at the first shock, what chance had we now of manœuvring against a victorious enemy in this open ground? A feeling of desperation came over us, a determination to struggle on against hope; but anxiety for the future of the country, and our friends, and all dear to us, filled our thoughts now that we had time for reflection. We had had no news of any kind since Wood joined us the day before—we knew not what was doing in London, or what the Government was about, or anything else; and exhausted though we were, we felt an intense craving to know what was happening in other parts of the country.

Our general had expected to find a supply of food and ammunition here, but nothing turned up. Most of us had hardly a cartridge left, so he ordered the regiment next to us, which came from the north and had not been engaged, to give us enough to make up twenty rounds a man, and he sent off a fatigue-party to Kingston to try and get provisions, while a detachment of our fellows was allowed to go foraging among the villas in our rear; and in about an hour they brought back some bread and meat, which gave us a slender meal all round. They said most of the houses were empty, and that many had been stripped of all eatables, and a good deal damaged already.

It must have been between three and four o'clock when the sound of cannonading began to be heard in the front, and we could see the smoke of the guns rising above the woods of Esher and Claremont, and soon afterwards some troops emerged from the fields below us. It was the rear-guard of regular troops. There were some guns also, which were driven up the slope and took up their position round the knoll. There were three batteries, but they only counted eight guns amongst them. Behind them was posted the line; it was a brigade apparently of four regiments, but the whole did not look to be more than eight or nine hundred men. Our regiment and another had been moved a little to the rear to make way for them, and presently we were ordered down to occupy the railway station on our right rear. My leg was now so stiff I could no longer march with the rest, and my left arm was very swollen and sore, and almost useless; but anything seemed better than being left behind, so I limped after the battalion as best I could down to the station. There was a goods shed a little in advance of it down the line, a strong brick building, and here my company was posted. The rest of our men lined the wall of the enclosure. A staff-officer came with us to arrange the distribution; we should be supported by line troops, he said, and in a few minutes a train full of them came slowly up from Guildford way. It was the last; the men got out, the train passed on, and a party began to tear up the rails, while the rest were distributed among the houses on each side. A sergeant's party joined us in our shed, and an engineer officer with sappers came to knock holes in the walls for us to fire from; but there were only half-a-dozen of them, so progress was not rapid, and as we had no tools we could not help.

It was while we were watching this job that the adjutant, who was as active as ever, looked in, and told us to muster in the yard. The fatigue party had come back from Kingston, and a small baker's handcart of food was made over to us as our share. It contained loaves, flour, and some joints of meat. The meat and the flour we had not time or means to cook. The loaves we devoured; and there was a tap of water in the yard, so we felt refreshed by the meal. I should have liked to wash my wounds, which were becoming very offensive, but I dared not take off my coat, feeling sure I should not be able to get it on again. It was while we were eating our bread that the rumour first reached us of another disaster, even greater than that we had witnessed ourselves. Whence it came I know not; but a whisper went down the ranks that Woolwich had been captured. We all knew that it was our only arsenal, and understood the significance of the blow. No hope, if this were true, of saving the country. Thinking over this, we went back to the shed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHURCH AND STATE.

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 9.

The subject which has been introduced to the notice of the House by my hon. friend the member for Bradford in a tone that has drawn forth the most just eulogiums from every quarter of the House is one which undoubtedly might well occupy us for many evenings were we to attempt anything like a thorough discussion of its various bearings; but I do not understand it to be the wish of the House that our discussion should be thus prolonged. (Hear, hear.) That being so, I make no apology for rising to offer what I hope will be a very few remarks upon a question of so great magnitude. I say a very few remarks, because I am able to follow in many respects and to a considerable extent what has been said in various quarters in opposition to the motion of my hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) The challenge of the right hon. gentleman is a fair one when he desires to know the position of the Government, but I am not prepared to admit that he correctly comprehended, or that, correctly comprehending, he correctly stated the language of my right hon. friend the Secretary of State to have been that we, as a Government, would propose nothing except what we were assured of carrying. The right hon. gentleman, unconsciously, no doubt, modified a good deal the tone and the terms of my right hon. friend's expression, having in view the lively contrast which he was about to draw in reference to another measure. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) What my right hon. friend said, if I understood him, was this—he referred to the state of public opinion upon this question as one among the reasons why he was not prepared to vote for the motion of my hon. friend, and in so referring to the state of public opinion he is sustained by an authority no less than that of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli), who argued this question generally in a tone moderate and rational, and was himself content to rest his defence of the Established Church in England, not so much upon adhesion to any abstract theory or principle as upon the fact that the convictions of the nation are in its favour, or, in other words, that public opinion is adverse to the motion of my hon. friend. (Cheers.) The Government oppose the motion (renewed cheers), and I, for my own part, do not at all profess to limit that opposition to the present occasion. (Loud cheers.) We institute no inquisition into the personal opinions of any with whom we are associated in political life, but we are adverse to the motion, and neither my right hon. friend near me (Mr. Bruce) nor so far as I know, any other member of the Government is at all prepared to treat it as a question of to-day with regard to which our course is to be altered to-morrow. (Hear, hear.) I must say that I think the speech of the right hon. and learned gentleman the member for the University of Dublin (Dr. Ball) had better not have been delivered. (Hear, hear.) Its ascriptions of language and sentiment to my right hon. friend (Mr. Bruce) were so vehement and so inaccurate, and the whole tone of the speech was so evident—I won't say intended, but calculated to introduce into this discussion considerations of party by which it could only be lowered and debased (cheers), that I felt, what I rarely feel, regret that I was listening to the right hon. gentleman. And I am bound to say, further, that I do not think the right hon. gentleman is entitled to be very critical upon the manner in which we defend the Established Church. Others may be so, but it appeared to me that of all the defenders of the Established Church of England the very worst on this occasion has been the right hon. gentleman, for he defended it exclusively by going back among the ancient controversies upon the Church of Ireland, and appeared to think, as he and others thought at the period of that controversy, that the same rules, circumstances, and considerations which governed the mind of Parliament in the case of the Church of Ireland were those which were likewise applicable to the Church of England. I know very well it is an opinion that may be not unfairly entertained upon the other side of the House, by gentlemen from their point of view, that those who solicited Parliament to disestablish and disendow the Church of Ireland had given an impulse to the motion of my hon. friend; but I hold, further, that it is not unfair for us to maintain that the impulse has rather been aided by what we think the unfortunate error of persons who insisted upon treating the case of the Church of Ireland entirely with reference to the theory of Establishments and not with reference to the broad substantial arguments and facts upon which the Church of England was so strong. The Church of England is not a foreign Church—that is to [illegible] power, but it is, whatever else it may be, the growth of the history and traditions of the country. (Cheers.) I will not refer to other matters connected with the Church of Ireland more than to take exception to that part of the motion of my hon. friend in which he asks the House to affirm that it is expedient to apply to the Established Church not a principle of disestablishment, but the policy initiated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church by the Act of 1869. My hon. friend is perfectly entitled to use that language for himself, and he may express his individual opinion that in the disestablishment of the Irish Church the Government not only recognized the peculiar circumstances and incidents of the case, but likewise gave effect to a general principle of great importance. The hon. gentleman himself said in the course of the discussion that preceded the passing of the Irish Church Act,—

"Neither the Establishment of the Church of England nor the principle of Church Establishment was at issue now, it was simply a matter of political justice to the people of Ireland."

But, so far as the Government is concerned, honour as well as prudence requires that we should ask it to be clearly and most emphatically understood that with us the proposal for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland was not the initiation of a policy. (Hear, hear.) In stating this I stated no more than it was my duty to state, though I am sorry to say without the desired effect, upon the electors of Lancashire in 1868, and not only so, but the very best of my friends and the best Nonconformists from time to time, as they know very well, gave me explicit warning to make that matter clear to the electors of Lancashire. It was on our part steadily contended from first to last that, whether the principle of Establishment were right or wrong, it was impossible to justify the continued executive of the Establishment in Ireland; for us therefore it was not the enunciation of a policy. Notwithstanding the ability with which my hon. friend spoke, he must have felt he was addressing an audience little prepared, except in a special quarter, to comply with his demands; but I cannot wonder that he has been encouraged to make this motion; and in one sense I must tender him my thanks for introducing it. By introducing this question he has absorbed minor matters which really involve his motion as an ulterior consequence, but which do not fully express it. We have been accustomed to motions for the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, a question more intimately connected with the welfare of the Church as a religious society than with the constitution of the House of Lords, or with the position of the Church as a National Establishment; we have motions also for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. My hon. friend has, I think, wisely passed by these collateral issues, and raised the question in a clear, comprehensive, and manly manner, calculated to keep it from all debasing contact and to raise a fair trial of the great national question involved in the motion. My hon. friend is doubtless encouraged by what has occurred in America and in the colonies, and partly, by what has occurred in Ireland; partly, also, by what is occurring on the Continent—for it is clear that upon the whole the tendency of the public sentiment is towards the relaxation of those bonds which in several countries connect religion with the State. (Hear, hear.) There is another point to which it is more painful, but still necessary, to refer, and that is the internal condition of the Church of England itself. My hon. friend's remarks upon this point recalled to my mind a passage spoken by Sir Robert Peel in the year 1848 in the course of his speech on the Bill for the removal of Parliamentary disabilities affecting the Jews. He was at that time rebuking the argument of danger to the Church, and, having stated his opinion that no such danger would arise from the admission of Jews to Parliament, he indicated the opinion that danger had arisen from another cause, in these words:—

"Were it not for internal dissensions within the Church itself the Church would be stronger at this moment after the excessive relaxation of disabling laws than it was ever at the period when you required conformity to the faith of the Church as an essential qualification for Parliament."

These words were eminently true, but, looking at what has happened since the year 1848, although I do not know that the causes of the controversy are more substantial than they were then—I think probably they are less so—yet, undoubtedly, the temper in which they are handled has reached a degree of excitement and almost of exasperation which has resulted in constant efforts to bring them to an issue of judicial sentences aiming at the compulsory enforcement of usages or of opinions in a manner and to an extent which I must own is calculated greatly to darken the future prospect of the Church. (Cheers.) From these causes the hon. member for Bradford has derived a great accession of strength; but the connection between these exasperated controversies and the proceedings of this evening, will convey a warning to persons out of doors. (Hear, hear.) When I come to the objections to the motion of my hon. friend, I would contend, as I have always contended, that this motion is far more readily to be understood and justified as a merely abstract expression of opinion at the head of a literary essay than it is as embodying the terms of a practical proposition to be adopted by such a Legislature as ours. (Hear, hear.) Can there be words more absolute than those of the motion? What is the time pointed at by it? Is it, as we read this morning in an influential journal, within the century that this is to be? Is that the latitude the hon. member allows us, or at least the younger members of this House, who may possibly be responsible for the conduct of public affairs at the close of this century. If so, the justification of his motion lies simply in the fact of the impracticability of its adoption, because if it were a motion which the House was likely to pass, I should protest against anything so vague or general in its scope and giving so little in the way of a practical pledge to the country. Has my hon. friend considered the vastness of the operation to which he recommends the House to give its sanction. We have faced the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and I must own that when we were engaged in the operation it appeared to me to be, taking together its principles and its details, among the largest to which a Legislature could well apply itself. But the question of the Irish Church shrinks into insignificance—I mean material insignificance—beside the question of the English Church. It is not the number of its members or the millions of its revenue; it is the mode in which it has been from a period shortly after the Christian era, and has never for 1,300 years ceased to be, the Church of the country (hear), having been at every period ingrained with the hearts and the feelings of the people, and having intertwined itself with the local habits and feelings, so that I do not believe there lives the man who could either divine the amount and character of the work my hon. friend would have to undertake were he doomed to be responsible for the execution of his own propositions, or who could in the least degree define or anticipate the consequences by which it would be attended. I own my inability to look in the face that much more Herculean task which my hon. friend by his motion proposes to lay upon us. But, sir, that is not the only reason why I object to the motion of my hon. friend. If that were the only reason, no doubt my hon. friend would most properly turn to the indications conveyed in the speech of my hon. friend the member for Huddersfield (Mr. Leatham), who evidently looks with ill-concealed contempt upon the weakness of those by whom it is his unhappy destiny, at least in a political sense, to be led. (A laugh.) My hon. friend revealed in himself the consciousness of strength, and force, and superior power to us; and he intimated that by a different composition of the Cabinet the aspirations of genuine Liberals might receive a speedy and satisfactory accomplishment. Then he said, "Are we, a party of Dissenters, to follow a Cabinet of Churchmen?" (Laughter.) Now, in the first place, I don't think the Cabinet is a Cabinet of Churchmen. It is certainly not armed at the threshold with any test which it applies to those who undergo the mysterious operation that makes a man a member either of the Government or of the Cabinet, and I rather believe that the Nonconforming element, whether it be represented in the Roman Catholic Church or among the Protestants, is at any rate more hopefully represented in the present than in any former Cabinet. But when I hear my hon. friend challenge the Government broadly, and by so many words, how a party of Dissenters is to follow a Cabinet of Churchmen, I answer not only that I rejoice to reckon among our official body many gentlemen of great ability and high character who do not belong to the communion of the Church of England, but also that I greatly doubt whether those words used by the hon. member would entirely suit our purpose to employ in the course of canvassing the different constituencies of the country. No doubt my hon. friend indicates a course of future campaigns which may relieve us—if he acts consistently with his language—at an early date from the responsibilities of office. He says, and says with great truth, that the Nonconformist body of this country constitutes a most powerful part—perhaps the most active, vigorous, and vital part—of the whole Liberal party; and I do not conceal from myself for a moment that it is in the power of those who lead the Nonconformist party at any time to break up and shatter, if they think fit, the general fabric of the Liberal party. But my hon. friend, I am sure, will not be the man to say that such a consideration as that is to be—as his speech really at one time seemed to indicate—the governing motive in our minds in the course that we are to take in regard to great national institutions. (Hear, hear.) Let us strive to rise to somewhat nobler views. Let my hon. friend by all means pursue the course he thinks best for the interests of liberty and of truth; but let him, at any rate, leave to us the same power and right to act according to the best of our lights and our consciences in the performance of the duties with which, whether worthily or unworthily, we are charged. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it is satisfactory that there has been a general disposition shown in this debate to do justice to the Church of this country in the discharge of its duties; and, as I have ventured to criticize one part of the speech of the hon. member for Huddersfield, I must also express the pleasure with which I listened to the early portion of it, and also to the remarks of other speakers to-night in which the way the ministers of the Church devote themselves according to the best of their light and understanding to the duties of their office and the benefit of their fellow-countrymen was not only admitted but largely and liberally acknowledged. The words which the hon. member for Bradford quoted—I rather think from some one else—appeared to me to be a perfectly true and unexaggerated description of the position of the clergyman as he is in a very large number of the districts of this country, and especially in the rural districts, when he stated that he was the centre of education, of charity, and of piety. (Hear.) I don't now enter into the question of what would happen were the national recognition of religion to be discontinued. I stand merely upon the fact. Nor is it alone on the discharge of practical duties that the Church of England stands pre-eminent. It is certainly a Church eminently favourable to liberty of thought, while I think my hon. and learned friend the member for Richmond is right in repudiating on its behalf the claim of those who wish to construe that liberty as if it meant an unbounded licence. It is favourable to human culture at large—it is favourable to that profound learning which has adorned the clergy of this Church in a degree, speaking historically, inferior, I believe, to that of no Church of Christendom. (Hear, hear.) It has been favourable to national education, and although it has not been so forward, perhaps, or so energetic in the movements of this country in favour of political liberty, yet those who will go back even to the reign of Charles I., and will consider how many members of the Church there were—and there were then a great number—who were among the champions of political liberty [illegible]), those who go back to the reign of James II., and consider how civil liberty had then become so strong that its triumph was assured, will not fail to see that even in that respect the Church was not altogether wanting. (Hear.) Well, this is the case of the Church as a religious institution, and those who are much attached to her and who have endeavoured to study her character may well point likewise to the position she occupies not only in this country, but in Christendom. For, be it recollected, that among the most devoted—nay, among the most active even of the partisans of the Roman Catholic Church there have been those who have found themselves constrained by the force of truth to acknowledge that the Church of England—notwithstanding all her faults and defects, whatever they may be—has filled a position such as was occupied by no other Church in the world with reference to the future of Christendom. It is no slight question, sir, to consider what are to be hereafter the relations of religion to what is termed science, and I believe that if there be a hope for the continuance of those relations in a healthy state, that hope is chiefly lodged within the bounds of the communion which has been called the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) I say chiefly lodged. Don't let it be supposed I mean that it is to be found nowhere else. I mean that in that antagonism which unfortunately appears at the present moment to be so sharp between ancient belief and modern thought there is no arena in which that controversy seems to me more likely to be conducted to a happy and a favourable issue than the arena of this Church of England itself. (Hear.) Under these circumstances, what is the state of facts with which we have to deal? The right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire fairly admits that he takes his stand on the state of facts. My hon. friend the member for Bradford, I think, avoided stating that his motion expressed the prevailing opinion of the people of this country; nor, with all the attention I could give to this debate, have I heard such an assertion made by any of the supporters of the motion. Sir, I may be entirely wrong, but I would frankly state my own opinion that entire justice has not yet been done on one point to the Church of England. It is with regard to the question of numbers. My hon. and learned friend the member for Richmond stated that he thought that Church might fairly be taken as having a number of members equal to those of all the other religious bodies in England and Wales. [An Hon. Member—"Professed members."] I was going to say I think she has a good many more, because I must own it is my conviction that in professed members the Church of England has a considerable majority of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I know that the returns of public worship show about an equality of numbers as between the Church and the other bodies; but then I at once admit to my hon. friend that the Dissenters, as such, represent a higher average of religious observance. There is no doubt at all about that. There are happily vast numbers of persons in the Church of England who are deeply attached to their Church as what may be called practising Christians, but there are also vast numbers not so deeply attached to her, who occasionally conform to her communion, not because they belong to any other religious body, but because they are not in the constant and habitual observance of religious ordinances. What view are we to take with regard to them? Are we to say that because they only rarely appear within the walls of the Church they only come there to be christened, to be married, or to be buried (a laugh); seeing that this is not the case of the Irish Church, the blunder is scarcely excusable? ("Hear," and a laugh.) Are we to say that the case of those persons is to be put out of the account? In my opinion, that is a very serious and important question indeed. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt, whatever, of the capability of the Church of England to provide for its members in the same way that the Nonconformist communities provide for theirs. I apprehend that it is insulting to the Church of England to question its power in that respect, and, further, that it is unjust to that community to say that its members, being more cold in religious matters, ought not to be taken into the account. When we look at the relations of the Church of England to those masses who have grown up almost unheeded, but who retain a certain relation to it, and towards whom the Church performs almost a missionary work, it is impossible that I can admit the proposition that we ought to cast those masses out of the account. I cannot help perceiving the great changes that may occur in the religious condition of those persons in relation to the Church. Take the case of Leeds before and after the days of Dr. Hook. Such a man possessing a real sense of his vocation leaves a mark upon the religious character of the population for generations to come. (Hear, hear.) The work to which the Church has been devoting herself from year to year with great energy is so important in both a religious and a social sense that it must affect seriously the deliberations of this House, and must exercise an important effect in checking the impatience of those who may be disposed to jump to rash conclusions in consequence of the view they may take of the defects of the Church of England. I cannot but stand upon the firm conviction that the nation which sent us here does not wish us to adopt the motion of the hon. member. (Cheers.) I was struck by the few words which were spoken by the right hon. gentleman opposite, who on this occasion presented a petition signed by 21,000 ratepayers of Bradford against the motion of the hon. member. I apprehend that the population of Bradford is not very different from the rest of the population of the North, and if the population of the North differs from that of the South in any way it is that the population of the South is upon the whole more generally attached to the National Church. (Cheers.) I do not think that it is necessary for us—indeed, I don't think that the hon. gentleman expects that we should do so—to vote for a motion which we are firmly convinced is at variance with the established convictions of the country, and I shall venture to say to my hon. friend what I am sure he will not resent, that if he seeks to convert the majority of the House of Commons to his opinions he must begin by undertaking the preliminary work of converting to those opinions the majority of the people of England. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.)

The House divided on Mr. Miall's motion when the numbers were—

Ayes	89
Noes	374
Majority	—285

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30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICES.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style......	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit......	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality......		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted......	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers...		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.
P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, NEW SHAPE, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, IN ALL SIZES, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
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RICH SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, RICHLY EMBROIDERED, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 29 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, TRIMMED RICHLY, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, READY MADE, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

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Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
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Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
26th April 1871.

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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway (including the new Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which came in force on the 5th instant) and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

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